

FY 2001 Inventory of Programs

**Interagency Working Group on U.S.
Government-Sponsored International
Exchanges and Training (IAWG)**

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	iv
IAWG Members.....	iv
Section I: Inventory Overview	1
Challenges	3
Summary of FY 2001 Inventory Information	6
Section II: Identifying Exchanges and Training Within the International Affairs Budget (Function 150).....	13
Rationale	15
Challenges to Monitoring Function 150	16
Summary of Findings.....	22
Conclusion	23
Section III: U.S. Government Program Inventories	25
Inventory Structure	25
African Development Foundation	30
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	31
Broadcasting Board of Governors	33
Civil Air Patrol.....	34
Department of Agriculture.....	36
Department of Commerce	43
Department of Defense	57
Department of Education.....	72
Department of Energy	79
Department of Health and Human Services.....	84
Department of Housing and Urban Development	89
Department of the Interior.....	91
Department of Justice.....	96
Department of Labor	103
Department of State	106
Department of Transportation.....	118
Department of the Treasury.....	132

CONTENTS

Department of Veterans Affairs	138
Environmental Protection Agency.....	140
Federal Communications Commission	142
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	144
Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	146
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	150
Federal Executive Boards	151
Federal Maritime Commission	153
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	155
Federal Trade Commission	158
General Services Administration	160
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	162
Library of Congress	166
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	170
National Archives and Records Administration	172
National Endowment for the Arts	174
National Endowment for Democracy	176
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	178
National Science Foundation.....	180
National Transportation Safety Board.....	183
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	185
Office of Government Ethics.....	187
Office of Personnel Management	190
Peace Corps	192
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	194
Securities and Exchange Commission	195
Social Security Administration	197
Susquehanna River Basin Commission.....	199
Tennessee Valley Authority	201
Trade and Development Agency	203
United States Agency for International Development.....	205
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	209
United States Institute of Peace	211
United States Postal Service	214
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	216
Section IV: FY 2001 Duplication Assessment	218
Cultural Programs	219
Visitor Programs/Briefings	220
Scientific Research and Development	221
Academic/Education Programs	223
Professional Exchanges and Training Programs	225
Conclusion	228
Section V: Non-USG Program Sponsors	230
Participants	231
Program Participant Categories.....	231
Administrative Issues.....	234
Conclusion	234

CONTENTS

Section VI: Appendices.....	236
Appendix A: U.S. Government Organizations Sponsoring and Reporting International Exchanges and Training Programs.....	237
Appendix B: FY 2001 Participants by Country	244
Appendix C: Glossary	256
Acronyms and Abbreviations	256
Definitions	259
Appendix D: History and Structure of the International Affairs Budget	266
Composition: Appropriations, Spigots, and Agencies	269
Appendix E: Analysis of International Exchanges and Training in the International Affairs Budget.....	273
Appendix F: Appropriations of the International Affairs Budget	280

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SECTION I: INVENTORY OVERVIEW

International exchanges and training programs play a critical role in the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives. As the nation increasingly turns its attention to issues of homeland security and international stability, the value of international exchanges and training is indisputable.

We live in an interdependent and interconnected world. The international exchanges and training programs sponsored by the U.S. Government enable individuals to reach across borders and interact with one another on a personal and profound level. Such programs help to foster mutual understanding and cooperation between nations and to dispel ignorance and intolerance among peoples. Programs as diverse as cultural exchanges, joint scientific research, antiterrorism training, and educational development touch hundreds of thousands of people throughout the entire world. They strengthen the bonds of our global community and promote international development and stability. Above all, they act in concert with U.S. national security interests.

Congress and the President have mandated that the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) act, in part, as a clearinghouse for information on international exchanges and training activities.¹ The IAWG's Executive and Congressional mandates define U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities as the "movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds." This broad definition encompasses a wide range of programs that address myriad foreign policy goals and utilize varied approaches and methodologies. The foundation of the IAWG's clearinghouse efforts is this annual *Inventory of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training Programs*. The information contained in this inventory is compiled in cooperation with numerous federal institutions. It illustrates the extensive depth and breadth of U.S. exchanges and training activities around the world and demonstrates the important role they play in meeting U.S. foreign policy goals. Moreover, it can serve as an information resource for program developers and implementers in the foreign affairs community.

Although our primary audience consists of federal agencies, diplomatic missions overseas, and nongovernmental entities that focus on international affairs, we have made this inventory available to all interested organizations and individuals online via the IAWG's website (www.iawg.gov).

¹ Further details regarding the creation and purpose of the IAWG can be found in Executive Order 13055, issued on July 15, 1997, and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 USC 2460 (g)).

INVENTORY OVERVIEW

The complete *FY 2001 Inventory of Programs* is divided into six primary sections:

Section I: Inventory Overview – provides summary information for FY 2001 and outlines challenges to compiling the *Inventory*.

Section II: Identifying International Exchanges and Training Within the International Affairs Budget – examines Function 150 as it relates to the international exchanges and training data reported to the IAWG.

Section III: U.S. Government Program Inventories – provides a detailed organization-by-organization accounting of every federally-sponsored international exchanges and training program reported to the IAWG.

Section IV: FY 2001 Duplication Assessment – assesses the degree to which programs reported in FY 2001 may duplicate, complement, or overlap each other.

Section V: Non-USG Program Sponsors – discusses the role of the nongovernmental sector in international exchanges and training.

Section VI: Appendices – includes a table of federal organizations, tables illustrating the geographic breakdown of exchange and training participants, a glossary of acronyms and definitions, and background information on Function 150.

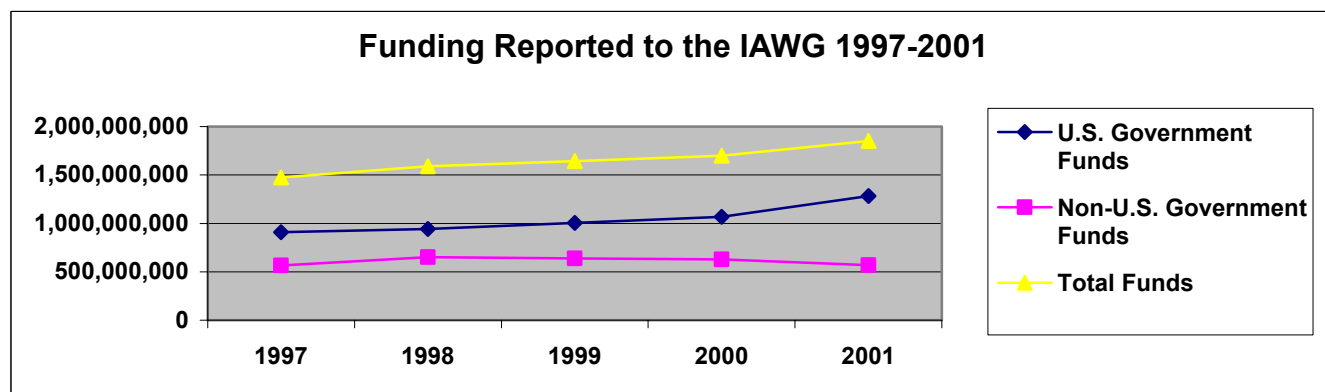
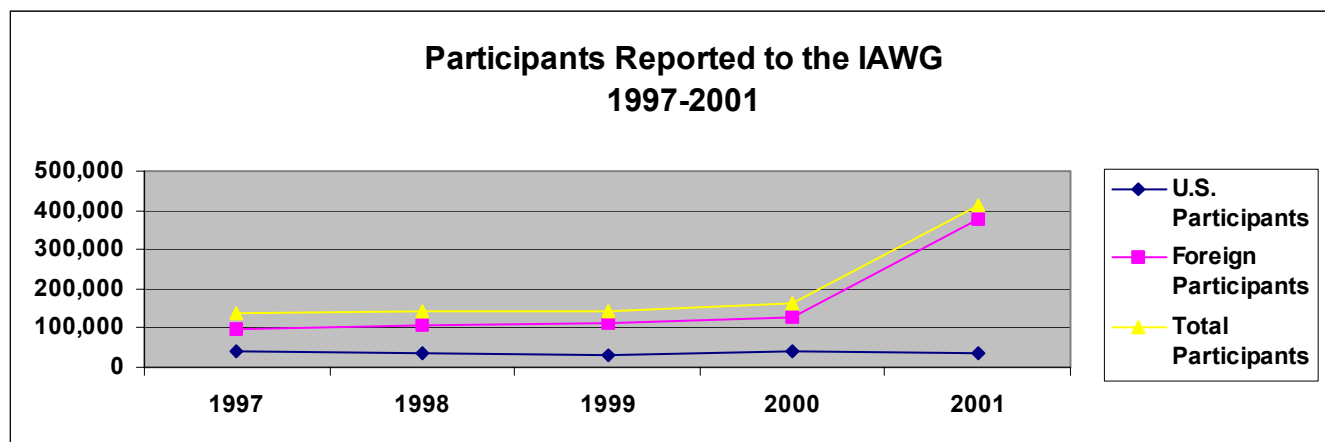
Three of these sections are new to the *FY 2001 Inventory of Programs*. The review of Function 150 has been added to identify the challenges of accurately assessing funds dedicated to international exchanges and training while identifying duplication among these programs. The duplication assessment has been added to more fully address the IAWG's Congressional mandate for annual duplication reviews. The section devoted to non-USG programs sponsors has been added in recognition of the critical role these sponsors play in implementing international exchanges and training that is authorized, but not funded or directly sponsored, by the U.S. Government.

Summary Exchanges and Training Data: 1997-2002

In the five years that the IAWG has collected international exchange and training data, the size of the annual inventory has grown significantly. Prior to the creation of the IAWG, international exchange and training data was collected by the United States Information Agency (USIA), under the Authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 USC 2460 (f)). In the last inventory published by USIA (FY 1995), the report included information on 130 programs sponsored by 39 federal organizations, involving **167,000** participants and **\$1.6 billion** in federal funding. The IAWG has expanded the annual inventory to include information on 195 programs sponsored by 52 federal organizations, involving more than **400,000** participants and nearly **\$1.3 billion** in federal funding.

The following charts show the change in data reporting under the IAWG over the past five years.²

² The significant increases in the number of foreign participants reflects increased reporting of individuals who receive U.S. Government-sponsored training in either their home country or a third country and do not travel to the United States. This, along with the decline in overall federal spending since 1995, illustrates a trend toward more cost effective and efficient delivery of programming.



CHALLENGES

From the beginning, the IAWG has worked to develop an effective and efficient data collection process. Our goal is to capture the most complete and accurate data available. We have undertaken a number of steps to achieve this goal, including expanding our outreach to program administrators, making vast improvements to the data collection system, and soliciting feedback from our contacts at the various cooperating agencies. It is an ongoing process that has produced mixed results. While we have succeeded in increasing the numbers of programs included in the inventory, we have not yet completely overcome a number of challenges related to collecting and reporting the data itself.

Defining International Exchanges and Training Programs

Data collection begins with defining exchanges and training. As we have noted in previous reports, the IAWG has struggled to develop mutually agreed upon definitions that fall under not just the scope, but also the intent, of our mandate. If we interpret the mandate too broadly, we could end up including almost any activity involving international travel, even those related to business meetings, evaluations, or conferences. If we interpret it too narrowly, we risk excluding many relevant activities. When we initially limited the data collection to program participants who crossed international borders as part of their exchange or training activity, for example, we soon realized that we had excluded huge numbers of people who received training in their home countries from U.S. Government-sponsored trainers. To capture those individuals, we expanded our definition (beginning with the *FY 1999 Inventory of*

Programs) so that agencies which had data on participants being trained in their home countries could report it.

Another factor that had an impact on our attempts to devise a suitable definition of exchanges and training was the reporting burden itself. We wanted to make the process as streamlined as possible so that contributing agencies would be able to comply with our requests with a manageable commitment of time and resources.

After much discussion, IAWG members never reached complete consensus on what should be included in the data collection and reporting. Instead, we agreed, in principal, to somewhat broad definitions, and decided to let sponsoring USG departments and agencies make the final determination regarding the specific program activities they would report.

Finding International Exchanges and Training Programs

The process of finding international exchanges and training programs ranges from simple and straightforward to oblique and circuitous. The former category includes many foreign affairs agencies; generally, they have clearly-stated exchanges and training mandates and budgets dedicated to the implementation of those activities. In other agencies, however, exchanges and training activities may exist as components of larger technical assistance programs. Or they may reside in agencies with no international mandate, few international activities, and no dedicated staff or budget allocations. Thus, the IAWG staff must use a variety of approaches to find these programs. We conduct substantial Internet research, which includes reviewing individual agency websites one by one. We examine USG reports, publications, executive documents, and legislation. And, we talk to program representatives for information and leads. These approaches usually give us a clear indication as to whether or not an organization has international exchanges and training activities that should be reported to the IAWG. But, not always. Sometimes, there's a discrepancy between what we've been told and what we've been able to find. For example, repeated conversations with one organization resulted in numerous assurances that it did not sponsor or engage in international exchanges. An examination of the organization's website, however, clearly revealed the existence of international visitor programming.

Another challenge we sometimes face lies in the mindsets of some organizations. Some entities that participate in exchanges and training activities, for example, do not think of themselves as "sponsors" since they do not dedicate financial resources to the activities. We must convince these organizations that their contributions to overarching USG efforts are of value to the larger community and merit being included in our report.

Finally, the sheer size of the USG bureaucracy complicates our search for programs. Large, Cabinet-level departments often have numerous offices or sub-agencies that implement exchanges and training activities. Like searching for the proverbial needle in a haystack, the IAWG staff must sort through dozens of divisions, bureaus, and offices before determining whether such activities even exist.

Identifying Data Providers

After identifying the appropriate exchanges and training activities, the IAWG staff needs to find someone within the sponsoring organization/agency who will provide us with the data. With small organizations and small programs, the program officer/program manager is usually the person who has the information on a program's scope, activities, funding, and participants. With larger organizations, the IAWG may deal directly with several program officers/managers or with one person who has been designated to serve as a central point of contact. However, in some instances, the people who are aware of program and

participant information do not have funding information – and vice versa. In these instances, ensuring that funding data correlates with participant data is difficult and may require extensive interactions with more than one organizational representative for any given program.

Many exchanges and training activities are implemented by nongovernmental partner organizations or overseas field offices of the sponsoring federal agency. Consequently, program data is dispersed among a wide range of players. Central contact points may or may not have this information readily at their disposal. Some have suggested that when this is the case, the IAWG should work directly with NGOs or overseas affiliates. However, doing so would directly increase the risk of obtaining duplicative data and would eliminate critical central oversight by the sponsoring organization of data submitted to the IAWG.

More challenges arise with programs that are funded by one department/agency, but implemented by another. Multiple program “owners” increase the potential for double counting, even in instances in which the funding agency and the implementing agency reside within the same organization. Generally, the IAWG mandates that program *implementers* report data to the IAWG, as they usually have more detailed program information.

Once we have identified the appropriate data providers, we brief them on the IAWG, its mission, and its yearly data collection and reporting responsibilities. This process must be repeated virtually every year because of the high turnover that occurs among data providers and IAWG members.

Responding to Data Calls

Most agencies work with the IAWG staff in a cooperative and collaborative spirit. From an agency’s point-of-view, data collection can be a time-consuming process for offices already short-staffed and overburdened. While outright refusals to provide data to the IAWG are extremely rare³, some agencies do impede the process by delaying the submission of their data by several weeks or months.

Obtaining Quality Data

Even if the sponsoring organization readily cooperates with the IAWG’s data collection process, we often encounter a host of problems related to the data itself:

- Many agencies face internal data management challenges that inhibit their ability to fully report on their international exchanges and training activities.
- Agencies collect and report data in vastly different ways. Some entities, for example, report only those program participants who cross international borders, while others include program participants who were trained in their home country. Counting individuals trained in their home country greatly improves the clarity of program data and presents a more accurate illustration of the impact of U.S. investments in this area. Without these figures, the IAWG cannot calculate the true impact of overseas training programs.

³ Formal non-compliance is noted in the IAWG’s Annual Reports. In its *FY 1997 Annual Report*, the IAWG included a statement from the Smithsonian Institution indicating that “...in light of the unique status of the Smithsonian in the federal structure...its international programs should not be included” in reports to Congress on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training programs. p.68.

INVENTORY OVERVIEW

- Financial data may be incomplete. Many agencies do not maintain data on non-U.S. Government contributions to programs and/or do not compile separate financial statistics on exchanges and training components of larger programs.

In sum, there is no single across-the-board approach to, or mechanism for, record keeping by federal agencies involved with international exchanges and training programs. To address these challenges, the IAWG works closely with member and contributing organizations to define their sponsored programs, identify appropriate sources of information, improve data management practices, and assist in transferring program data to the IAWG. To facilitate the record keeping and data reporting process, the IAWG developed the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS). To facilitate the IAWG's data reporting and record keeping process, we developed the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) in 1998. FEDS is a multi-tiered, web-based data collection, management, and reporting system. Although it was developed primarily for the IAWG's purposes, USG organizations can use it to manage their own data internally. They may enter data and generate reports on up-to-the-minute program activities at any time. This data storage and reporting capability in effect provides government organizations with a free, in-house data management tool. We make enhancements to the system each year to make it more useful and user-friendly.

SUMMARY OF FY 2001 INVENTORY INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs	195
Departments/Agencies Reporting	52 (14 Departments and 38 Independent Agencies/ Commissions)
Total Number of Participants	413,796
U.S. Participants	37,677
Foreign Participants	376,119
Total USG Funding	\$1,285,681,417
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$933,677,585
Interagency Transfers	\$352,003,832
Total Non-USG Funding	\$569,031,533
Foreign Governments	\$439,148,236
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$51,747,173
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$74,782,264
International Organizations	\$3,353,860
Total All Sources of Funding	\$1,854,712,950

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2001, the IAWG canvassed all independent and quasi-official agencies, boards, and commissions to determine whether they sponsor international exchanges and training. This effort to present the most complete inventory possible yielded significant dividends, with the addition of 10 new organizations to the *FY 2001 Inventory of Programs*. In all, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 38 independent agencies/commissions reported 195 international exchanges and training programs to the

INVENTORY OVERVIEW

IAWG. The IAWG identified seven organizations that may sponsor some type of international exchanges and training activity but did not report to the IAWG in FY 2001.⁴ We were unable to determine the sponsorship of international exchanges and training programs in 14 organizations.⁵ As noted above, we will continue to pursue information from these organizations as well as those currently not reporting information to us. (A current accounting of federal organizations is included in Appendix A.)

Largely through increased outreach, the IAWG added 45 new programs to the *FY 2001 Inventory of Programs*. Thirty-two programs reported in the FY 2000 inventory are not in this year's report. The majority of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY 2001. Several others had previously been reported individually and are now combined with other program activities.

While the inventory includes 195 federally-sponsored international exchanges and training "programs," several federal sponsors, most notably the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and the U.S. Agency for International Development, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than it might appear.

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants.⁶ Please note that U.S. technical advisors who conduct training as part of their overall program efforts may not have been included in the data reported to the IAWG in FY 2001.

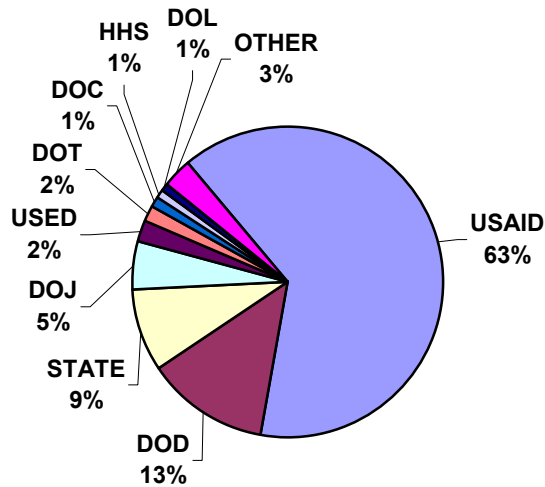
⁴ In most instances, the IAWG staff identified these programs too late to include in this year's inventory. The IAWG staff will follow up with them all regarding data reporting for FY 2002 activities. These organizations are the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, the Inter-American Foundation, National Credit Union Association, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Selective Service System, and the Smithsonian Institution (which has formally notified the IAWG that it will not report data. See *FY 1997 Annual Report*, p. 68.)

⁵ These include the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Defense Nuclear Facilities Board, AMTRAK, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, U.S. International Trade Commission, American Battle Monuments Commission, Appalachian Regional Commission, Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, Commission on Fine Arts, National Council on Disability, National Education Goals Panel, President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, and Social Security Advisory Board.

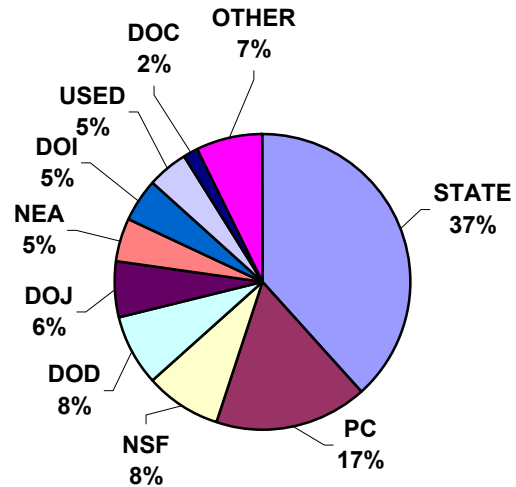
⁶ At the IAWG's request, USAID has expanded its reporting to include data on participants trained in their home country. This more comprehensive approach to data reporting provides a much more accurate illustration of the scope of USG-sponsored programming.

INVENTORY OVERVIEW

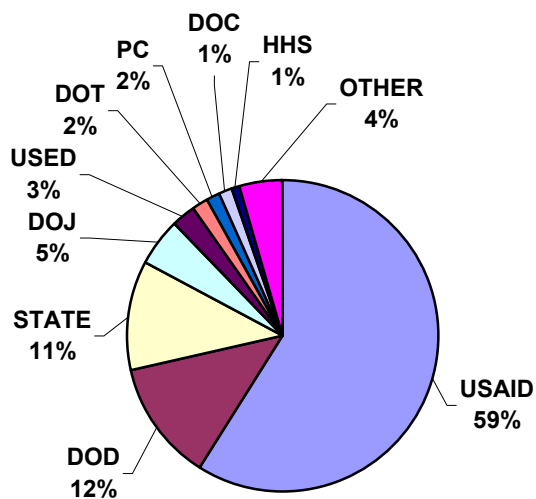
**Participants by Federal Sponsor:
Foreign Participants**



**Participants by Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Participants**



**Participants by Federal Sponsor:
Total U.S. & Foreign**



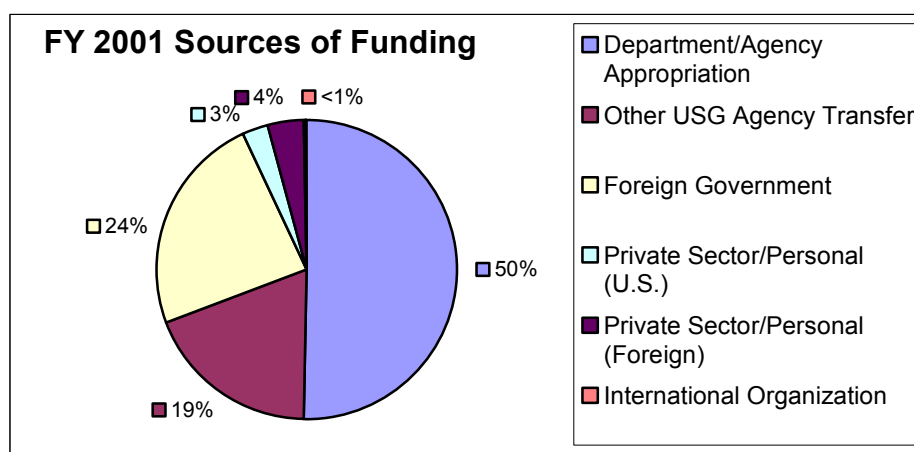
KEY

DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
NSF	National Science Foundation
OTHER	Other federal sponsors combined
PC	Peace Corps
STATE	Department of State
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

Funding Data

Of the nearly \$1.3 billion in federal funds reportedly expended in FY 2001, 73 percent represents department/agency appropriations while 27 percent represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies. Federal investment leveraged approximately \$569 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Twenty-two percent of these contributions were made by the private sector (9 percent U.S. and 13 percent foreign), 77 percent by foreign governments, and less than 1 percent by international organizations.

The U.S. Government's ability to leverage non-USG funds further demonstrates the value of these international exchanges and training programs. It also shows how the federal government achieves substantial programming yield with limited outlay. Unfortunately, approximately one-third of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not actively track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. Thus, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchanges and training programs is most likely much higher than the reported figures.



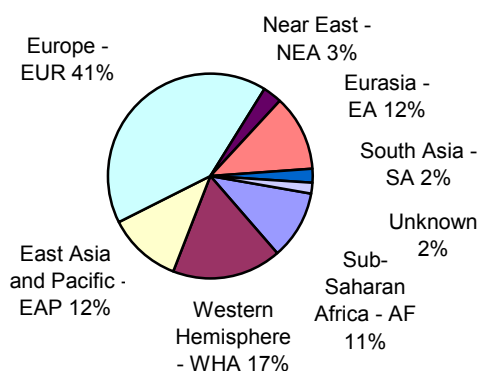
The majority of reporting agencies do not associate funding information with specific countries. While approximately 82 percent of the funding reported to the IAWG is broken down by geographic region, only 45 percent is identified specifically by country. This is a slight increase in country-specific funding reported from last year, but still represents a deficit in information critical to analyzing the country-specific allocation of federal resources.

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total
Sub-Saharan Africa - AF	\$165,980,342	9%
Western Hemisphere - WHA	\$218,224,948	12%
East Asia and Pacific - EAP	\$224,358,777	12%
Europe - EUR	\$384,116,714	21%
Near East - NEA	\$248,794,819	13%
Eurasia - EA	\$250,396,691	13%
South Asia - SA	\$30,959,237	2%
Region Unattributable	\$331,881,422	18%

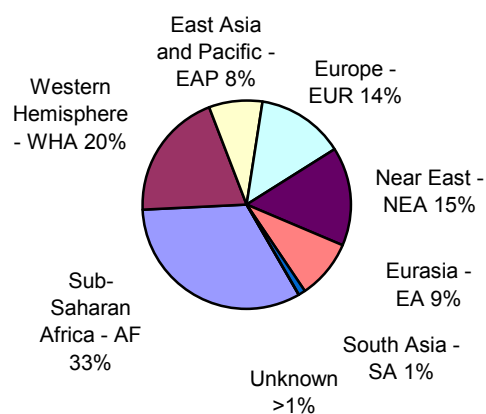
Geographic Distribution of Participants

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from over 200 countries.⁷ The following charts show these participants, divided by primary world regions.

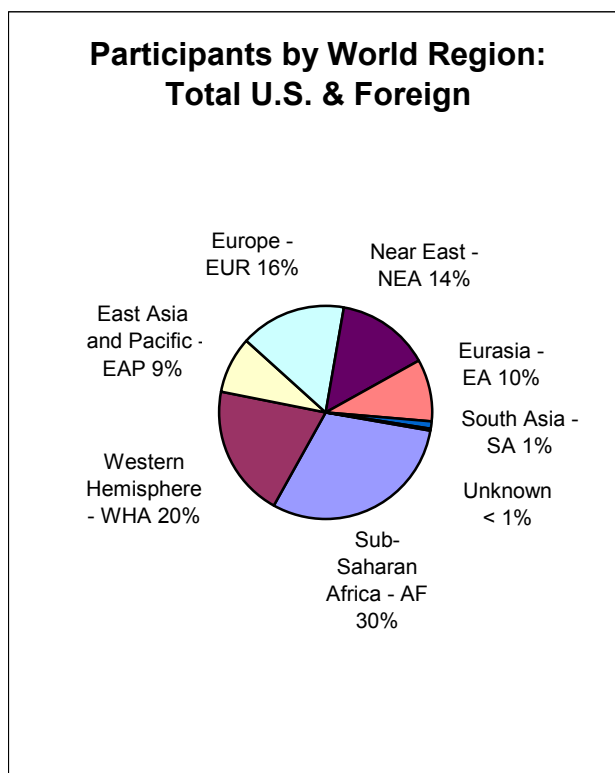
**Participants by World Region:
U.S. Participants Traveling To**



**Participants by World Region:
Foreign Participants Traveling
From**



⁷ Includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.



Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

The diversity of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training programs is further illustrated by the wide range of U.S. foreign policy objectives they support and the degree to which they promote U.S. national interests. The State Department's *International Affairs Strategic Plan* identifies seven fundamental areas that directly affect Americans:

- (1) National Security – includes ensuring U.S. security by promoting regional stability and eliminating the threat of weapons of mass destruction.
- (2) Economic Prosperity – includes promoting open markets, U.S. exports, and economic development.
- (3) American Citizens and Borders – includes protecting American citizens traveling and living abroad and controlling the manner in which immigrants and nonimmigrants travel to and remain in the United States.
- (4) Law Enforcement – includes minimizing the impact of international crime, reducing the flow of illegal drugs, and reducing international terrorist attacks.⁸
- (5) Democracy and Human Rights – includes increasing foreign adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights.

⁸ Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the State Department moved “reducing international terrorist attacks” from Law Enforcement to National Security. Future IAWG reports will reflect this change.

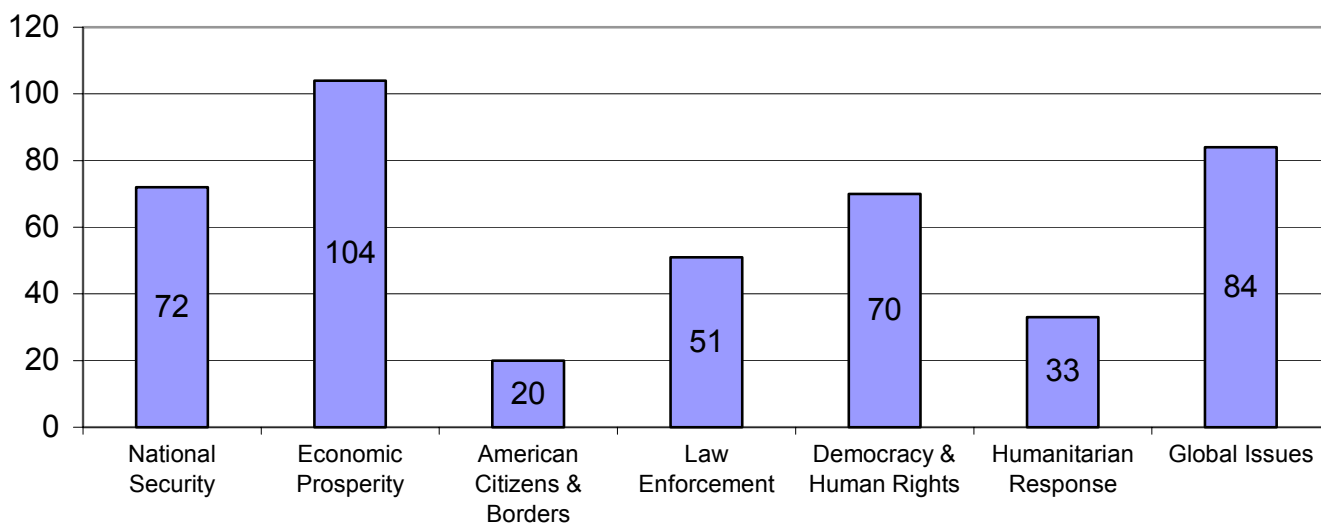
INVENTORY OVERVIEW

(6) Humanitarian Response – minimizes human suffering abroad.

(7) Global Issues – addresses important global topics such as the environment, promoting human health, and stabilizing population growth.

The following illustrates the number of international exchanges and training programs that support the national interests listed above. Many programs address more than one national interest.

Number of Programs Addressing Specified National Interests



SECTION II: IDENTIFYING EXCHANGES AND TRAINING WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET (FUNCTION 150)

The Secretary of State (through the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored Exchanges and Training [IAWG]) is obligated to report to Congress on exchanges and training programs throughout the government and to identify duplication of efforts. Specifically the Secretary is required:

- “To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs”; and
- “To identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchanges and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchanges and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.”⁹

Since its creation in 1997, the IAWG has provided information on nearly 300 federally sponsored international exchanges and training programs. All data included in the IAWG’s annual report is compiled from information – on programs, participants, and funding – supplied by cooperating federal sponsors. However, the IAWG believes that only a fraction of all federally sponsored exchanges and training programs is being reported.

The inability to accurately identify these activities, and the funds expended to support them, complicates the Secretary’s obligation to report on the coordination and possible duplication of these activities. The IAWG, therefore, has undertaken an intense examination of the International Affairs Budget (also referred to as Function 150 of the federal budget) in an effort to demonstrate that many funds used for international exchanges and training activities often go unrecognized as such.

The International Affairs Budget “provides the core funding to carry out U.S. foreign policy. This funding supports the worldwide operations of the Department of State, maintaining effective American representation at embassies and posts in foreign countries. This funding also supports a broad array of

⁹ Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 USC 2460(f) and (g))

programs and activities to achieve foreign policy priorities.”¹⁰ Function 150 is comprised of four jurisdictional appropriation committees, multiple subappropriations, and fourteen thematic “spigot” funding streams. (For the history and details of Function 150’s structure, please refer to Appendix D.)

Function 150 is unique in two ways: (1) it is the only portion of the federal budget that supports international activities for a range of federal departments and agencies, and (2) it is managed by three governmental entities. The Department of State (DOS) proposes and defends the International Affairs Budget. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President in overseeing the preparation of the federal budget, including Function 150, and in supervising its administration in federal agencies. (OMB also oversees and coordinates financial management and regulatory policies among federal departments and agencies.)¹¹ The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) administers certain U.S. bilateral assistance programs supported by Function 150. These bilateral assistance programs include Development Assistance (DA), the Economic Support Fund (ESF), programs for Central and Eastern Europe under the Support for East European Democracy Act (SEED), programs for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (NIS) under the FREEDOM Support Act (FSA), and Food For Peace Titles II and III (P.L. 480).¹²

For the purpose of this study, appropriations were divided into the following three categories: those that **DO NOT** provide funding to support exchanges and training; those that **DO** provide funding to support exchanges and training; and those that **MIGHT** provide funding to support exchanges and training.

Within Function 150, \$5.6 billion is clearly not used for exchanges and training (see chart on next page). These funds are primarily dedicated to administrative and operating expenses, technical assistance, loan subsidies, and other financial development funding.

Function 150 includes \$558 million that is provided explicitly to support exchanges and training programs and is reported to the IAWG.¹³ However, an additional \$152 million, used but not specifically appropriated for exchanges and training, is reported to the IAWG and can be identified as Function 150 money.

There remains \$16.1 billion, a portion of which is used for exchanges and training programs but is not readily identifiable. Anecdotal evidence suggests that within this gray area, significant amounts of exchanges and training programming, especially those falling under bilateral assistance programs such as ESF and DA, are actually taking place and never being reported.

¹⁰ International Affairs Budget, 2002, U.S. Department of State, Under Secretary for Management, Bureau of Resource Management website: www.state.gov/m/rm/c6112.htm

¹¹ Office of Management and Budget home page, Abstract, 2002, from the White House, Executive Office of the President website: www.whitehouse.gov/omb/gils/gil-home.html

¹² Budget Justification FY 2001 (Presidential Budget), Publications, Explanation of Tables, -- 9 Summary Tables, 2002, U.S. Agency for International Development website: www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/tablexp.html

¹³ Only two accounts explicitly identify their international activities as exchanges and training in the International Affairs Function 150 Budget Request Summary: (1) the Department of State, Bureau of Educational & Cultural Affairs’ Exchange Programs (appropriation of \$235 million), and (2) the Department of Defense, International Military Education & Training Program (appropriation of \$57 million). However, Peace Corps (appropriation of \$267 million) is included in the above total as it reports its entire appropriation to the IAWG as funding for international exchanges and training.

FUNCTION 150

The following table illustrates how the total appropriations for the three categories differ from the amounts reported to the IAWG.

FY 2001	\$ in thousands	
	Total Appropriation	Total Reported to the IAWG
Accounts that DO provide funding to support exchanges and training	558,265	546,699
Accounts that DO NOT provide funding to support exchanges and training	5,669,200	0
Accounts that MIGHT provide funding to support exchanges and training	16,289,577	152,381
TOTAL	22,517,042	699,080

This report aims to identify the challenges in accurately assessing those funds dedicated to international exchanges and training activities, while identifying duplication among these programs. Given the varying objectives and far-reaching scope of international programming under the International Affairs Budget (FY 2001), the ability to provide an accurate accounting of all activity supported by these funds is unrealistic without a formal tracking system. Currently, the Department of State has no such mechanism. Without a mechanism to track and account for Congressionally appropriated funds and their ultimate expenditures, the Secretary is unable to (1) assess the level of completeness of the IAWG's annual report on exchanges and training programs; (2) evaluate the degree to which programs duplicate one another; or (3) fully comply with the IAWG's federal mandate.

RATIONALE

The IAWG has been unable to identify all of the U.S. Government's international exchanges and training activities for a variety of reasons. Many are housed in non-foreign affairs agencies, are unfunded, or are developed on an ad hoc basis. Some exchanges and training activities exist as components of larger programs and are not "accounted for" by sponsors as separate reportable programs. Once programs are identified, data provided to the IAWG is at times limited; this may occur because sponsors lack sufficient data management tools or because organizations opt not to report data to the IAWG.

Funding data reported to the IAWG only reflects obligations and expenditures by federal program sponsors and their non-USG program partners. It does not illustrate the source of federal funds or trace their path through the appropriation and allocation processes. It is not within the IAWG's mandate to collect or provide information on funds originally appropriated for exchanges and training programs by Congress, or to determine whether these appropriated funds are actually being used for these programs. However, this information would be beneficial in reporting more accurate data. It is possible that some funds originally appropriated for such activities may not have been expended for their projected use. Alternately, funding not initially intended for exchanges and training may, in fact, have been used for such activities.

CHALLENGES TO MONITORING FUNCTION 150

Tracking and Accountability

According to the Office of Management and Budget, Circular No. A-123 (Revised June 21, 1995), “As Federal employees develop and implement strategies for reengineering agency programs and operations, they should design management structures that help ensure accountability for results, and include appropriate, cost-effective controls.”¹⁴

Initial research reveals that the structure of Function 150 leads to several inherent challenges. These challenges inhibit the tracking of funds from proposed budget requests through disbursement to actual program expenditures. The fundamental challenge to ensuring accountability is the lack of a single financial management oversight office or clearinghouse for requests. Although greater internal management controls will not prevent the occurrence of waste, fraud, and abuse, they would provide the means by which to check the accountability and measure the performance of federal programs and operations funded by Function 150.

Administration, Management, and Obligation

Attempts to track funds from proposed budget requests through disbursements to actual program expenditures have proven difficult. This is primarily due to the cross-agency administration, management, and obligation of Function 150 by three separate governmental entities: DOS, OMB, and USAID.

Another underlying challenge to thoroughly tracking Function 150’s funding streams stems from its complicated structure. Jurisdictional authority covers four overarching appropriations, which in turn are divided into individual sub-appropriations.¹⁵ Fourteen pots of money, called “spigots,” fund these sub-appropriations. These spigots further confuse matters because they can be directed to support a particular region, country, program, or goal.

For instance, the FSA funds programs that assist NIS countries in transitioning from communist to democratic governance and from planned to market-based economies. Thus, FSA funds are geographically restricted, supporting programming only in the NIS region. Alternately, the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund (CSD), another thematic “spigot,” can be used for health-related programming in any region. The primary goal of the CSD fund – to protect peoples’ health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases – restricts its use.

¹⁴ Office of Management and Budget home page, Circular No. A-123, Revised June 21, 1995, White House, Executive Office of the President website: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a123/a123.html>

¹⁵ Overarching appropriations are Foreign Operations; Commerce, Justice, and State; Agriculture; and Labor/HHS/Education. Sub-appropriations are Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Trade and Development Agency (TDA), Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im), U.S. Agency for International Development, Economic Support Fund, Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED), Assistance for the New Independent States (FSA/NIS), Peace Corps, Inter-American Foundation, African Development Foundation, U.S. Treasury Technical Assistance, Debt Restructuring, International Military Education and Training program (IMET), Foreign Military Financing (FMF), Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), International Organizations and Programs (IO&P), Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP), Embassy Security and Maintenance, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs, State Department programs, Asia Foundation, East-West Center, National Endowment for Democracy, Eisenhower/Israeli Arab Exchange Programs, Broadcasting Board of Governors, International Trade Commission, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Pacific Charter Commission, Holocaust Assets Commission, Food Assistance Public Law 480, and U.S. Institute of Peace. International Affairs Budget, FY 2003 International Affairs (Function 150) Budget Request, Summary and Highlights of Accounts by Appropriations Subcommittees, Released February 4, 2002, U.S. Department of State, Under Secretary for Management, Bureau of Resource Management website: <http://www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/iab/2003/7808.htm>.

To further complicate matters, both FSA and CSD fall under the jurisdictional authority of the Foreign Operations appropriation. Even though both can and do support the shared goals of the Foreign Operations' mission, they also can have completely different objectives (governance vs. health) and restrictions (regional vs. global).

Political Realities

The volatile nature of international affairs demands flexible funding. To protect our national security, a quick response to an unforeseen occurrence in the international community requires fluid access to and transference of funds. In the wake of September 11, for example, funding for military, educational, and cultural programming in the Middle East became a national security priority literally overnight. Function 150's flexible structure permits agencies to transfer funds quickly when programming is needed in a specific region or towards a particular goal.

The Economic Support Fund is the most fluid of all Function 150 appropriations. The overall appropriation is a fixed amount, based on the estimated funding needed to support the international affairs activities specific to a regional bureau, a country, or a particular program. These estimates become the proposed budget requests for the International Affairs Budget of the federal budget. The requests, however, are not guaranteed amounts and can be reallocated based on shifting requirements. When the need for programming under the auspices of ESF arises, these programs are funded by requests made against the overall account.

A simple way to understand this is by comparing the ESF account to a family budget, which is managed by one person who pays the bills. Family members may have an idea of how much money is in the account at the beginning of the month, and members may know how the money will be spent (food, utilities, entertainment, and so forth). However, some costs are not fixed, and unforeseen expenses may arise. All bills must be covered by the original amount of money in the budget. If an unforeseen cost does arise, spending in other areas will need to be reduced. Furthermore, each bill must be presented to the family member designated as the budget manager. The budget manager will review each bill and, if he/she approves the expenditure, will disperse the money accordingly.

In terms of the ESF, money can be shifted from original requests (or estimates) to support new initiatives without any congressional re-appropriation. This allows the ESF fund to remain flexible and relatively unrestricted. At the same time, it can also create difficulty in program planning and budgeting, as no funds are guaranteed until actually obligated. Therefore, these funds can be extremely difficult to track.

Reporting Authority

Although most organizations maintain internal reports on program funding and activities, OMB and Congress possess the authority to require federal agencies to report their international exchanges and training activities/programs to the IAWG. In turn, OMB has the ability to enforce this requirement. All reports presented by the IAWG are compiled from information that has been voluntarily submitted by participating agencies. Because agencies are not currently required to submit similarly detailed reports to OMB, the IAWG cannot independently verify the data it receives. Therefore, the data most likely does not reflect definitive participant numbers and programming costs.

OMB is placing greater pressure on agencies to provide more detailed financial reports. Hopefully, this will lead to increased accountability and push agencies to more accurately differentiate between program costs and operational costs (which include salaries & expenses [S&E]). If standardized accountability

requirements are developed and implemented by OMB, challenges to thoroughly tracking and reporting on international exchanges and training activities could diminish.

Program Classification

Another primary difficulty in effectively “tracking” international exchanges and training activities lies in the classification of such programming. Agencies differ in their definition of what constitutes an exchanges and training program or activity. The classification of a program usually stems from the agency’s goals and objectives.

For example, USAID strives to achieve U.S. policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade, global health, democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance.¹⁶ (Programs or projects developed and implemented by USAID generally focus on at least one of these objectives.) While USAID has training activities that it reports to the IAWG in each of these areas, it also has many development and technical assistance programs with training components that go unreported.

By contrast, programs that are not classified as containing exchanges or training elements do report programs to the IAWG for its annual *Inventory of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training Programs*. For example, the DOD sponsors several military operations that commonly would not be regarded as either an exchange or training program. Even though these operations are not defined as exchanges or training programs, the DOD does report on the exchange and training elements within the larger program.

The following examples illustrate how the definition of exchanges and training programs can vary:

Example 1: Department of Defense, Foreign Military Financing Program (FMF)

At first glance, FMF does not appear to be an international exchanges and training program. It seems to be strictly a procurement program. However, FMF has been reporting their training activities to the IAWG for several years. Purchase of equipment requires that handlers know how to use it. Training in the use of purchased equipment is necessary. Further analysis of the FMF raised additional questions. In DOD’s FY 2001 submission to the IAWG, the FMF program is described as follows:

“...Foreign Military Financing (FMF) is a grant and loan program and is distinct from Foreign Military Sales (FMS). In general, FMF provides financing for FMS sales to selected countries. FMF enables key friends and allies to improve their defense capabilities by financing acquisition of U.S. military *training*. As FMS/FMF helps countries provide for their legitimate defense *training* needs, it promotes U.S. national security interests by enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, strengthening coalitions with friends and allies, and cementing strong foreign military relationships with the U.S. armed forces. Although the FMS/FMF program also encompasses military equipment sales, this report reflects only those foreign funds that purchased *training* from the U.S. Government. Therefore, the figure reported to the IAWG represents U.S. Government income from the sale of military *training*, not expenditures. By law, the FMS program must not generate a profit.”¹⁷

The FMF program provides the financing for the sale of military equipment and the accompanying training to use that equipment. This begs the question, “Where is the line drawn between a training program and instruction offered as a component of procurement?”

¹⁶ U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. foreign policy objectives, “Who” section, “This is USAID” link, from the U.S. Agency for International Development home page: <http://www.usaid.gov/>

¹⁷ IAWG, FY 2001 Inventory of Programs, Section III: U.S. Government Program Inventories, p. 73.

In the case of FMF, one could argue that training related to the purchased equipment is inherent in the financial transaction and procurement of equipment. In other words, would a “training” element exist if the original financial relationship did not? The answer is “no.” Is training necessary to properly utilize the purchased equipment? If the response here is “yes,” then the training is a part of the procurement, similar to the purchase of a copier machine or a computer. Thus, this type of “training” would fall under the auspices of “technical assistance.” At the same time, however, this training is supported with federal funding and does fall under the auspices of the IAWG’s mandate.

Example 2: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA)

Another example of a reported training program is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association’s International Turtle Excluder Device (TED) Technology Transfer Program. NOAA describes the program as providing “technical assistance to foreign nations on the correct installation and use of TEDs in the shrimp industry to protect sea turtles from drowning in shrimp nets.”¹⁸ However, the program incorporates a further step and includes classroom instruction in the design and operation of TEDs. Students participate in a hands-on construction and installation demonstration. Finally, depending on logistics, the participants learn how to deploy and retrieve nets while aboard a commercial shrimp trawler. After taking part in the TED program, participants are able to construct, install, and operate the device without additional training.

Conceivably, once a cadre of indigenous trainers has been trained, additional U.S. Government training would no longer be required (assuming the technology itself does not change substantially). The definition of training in this example is that of a full transfer of technology.

Example 3: Trade and Development Agency (TDA)

A third example of an international exchanges and training program is the Orientation Visits program sponsored by the Trade and Development Agency. These visits, also referred to as reverse trade missions, “...offer U.S. suppliers an opportunity to showcase U.S. technology and their products to foreign officials.”¹⁹ TDA sponsors visits to the United States by foreign officials, usually procurement and technical specialists, interested in purchasing American goods and services for specific projects.

Here, the exchanges and training component is described as a trade mission with the ultimate goal being the sale of U.S. products to foreign counterparts. Whereas many exchanges programs can and do result in a business or financial relationship, most are not designed specifically for financial gain.

Exchanges and Training Elements in Programs

Many programs exist in which exchanges and training elements are present but not recognized as such. This lack of acknowledgement hinders comprehensive tracking and reporting on U.S. Government-sponsored training and exchange activities. Within these programs, exchanges and training activities are seen simply as a means to a larger end. Function 150’s Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funding spigot provides an example.

Activities supported through the Peacekeeping Operations portion of the account are described as an effective means of containing conflict and resolving disputes in support of U.S. national interests. Contributions for international peacekeeping activities are an important tool for advancing U.S. interests

¹⁸ IAWG, FY 2001 Inventory of Programs, Section III: U.S. Government Program Inventories, p. 66.

¹⁹ IAWG, FY 2001 Inventory of Programs, Section III: U.S. Government Program Inventories, p. 218.

and leadership. As such, the funding streams, by necessity, must be flexible enough to provide monies for both ongoing and last-minute programs depending upon current political concerns.

Generally speaking, peacekeeping activities do not include any training elements. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping is outlined as supporting the following goals:²⁰

- Separating adversaries
- Maintaining cease-fires
- Facilitating the delivery of humanitarian relief
- Enabling refugees and displaced persons to return home
- Constraining and disarming the forces of opposing parties
- Disarming combatants
- Creating conditions conducive to political reconciliation and the conduct of free elections

Formal budget documents do not delineate training as an element within PKO activities. However, upon further analysis, the IAWG believes that peacekeeping missions can contain substantial training activities:

In 1993, PKO provided funding for the UN's Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH). The project was to end in 1996, but was extended and is still active. The overall project was developed to promote institution-building, national reconciliation, and economic rehabilitation. The bulk of the mission, though, focused on establishing and training an effective national police force.

Similarly, the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) was established in 1998. Here again, funding followed the current political issues in support of U.S. concerns. The mandate of the mission was to ascertain whether or not the East Timorese people accepted the proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy within Indonesia. If rejected, it would lead to East Timor's separation from Indonesia. The mission was not designed as a training program. However, the mission's timeline describes several training elements throughout the duration of the project. For instance, in March 1999, a police training college supported by Peacekeeping funds was opened. Training was provided primarily by UN volunteers, military liaison officers, and civilian police officers. Later that year, the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) inaugurated East Timor's first diplomatic training program.

Uniformity of Reporting Costs

Federal departments and agencies vary in their approaches to reporting exchanges and training costs. More specifically, some do not separate salary and expenses, or operational costs, and, therefore, report only program activity costs; others report all costs involved in administering international exchanges and training programs.

Example 1: U.S. Department of State, International Visitors Program vs. U.S. Peace Corps

The State Department's Office of International Visitors (IV) provides an example of a program focused solely on international exchanges that does not consider salary and expenses as costs inherent to the exchange activity. The IV Program "brings participants to the United States from all over the world each year to meet and confer with their professional counterparts and to experience the United States

²⁰ International Affairs Budget, FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations, Section 05, Military Assistance, U.S. Department of State, Under Secretary for Management, Bureau of Resource Management website: www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/cbj/2003/

firsthand. The visitors, who are current or potential leaders in government, politics, the media, education, and other fields, are selected by American officials overseas.”²¹ The program offers a three-week glimpse into American society and culture. Programs are developed by State Department program officers in cooperation with a wide range of nonprofit organizations operating under cooperative agreements with the Department.

The IV program reports the numbers of visitors that it programs each year and the actual costs of these visits (travel, hotels, meals, and so forth). However, the entire staff of the IV program works to develop and implement these programs. Therefore, staffing costs could also be considered program costs; but, these are not included in the total reported funds.

Conversely, the Peace Corps reports its entire budget under Function 150 as expenses for exchanges and training activities. Peace Corps provides “people-to-people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross cultural exchange by fielding as many Volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program, and support at the budget level approved by Congress and requested by the host country government.”²² It includes all staff salaries and associated expenses as monies expended on international exchanges and training.

Example 2: Department of Defense

The Department of Defense’s regional centers for strategic studies demonstrate the difficulty some agencies experience in determining which costs should be reported to the IAWG for exchanges and training activities. DOD supports the following regional centers throughout the world:

- Africa Center for Strategic Studies
- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies
- George C. Marshall European Defense Studies Washington Resident Program
- Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

Some report staff salaries and expenses in overall exchanges and training costs, while others do not. Clear definitions and reporting regulations need to be developed to assist program offices and their sponsoring agencies in accurately tracking and reporting exchanges and training costs.

Aggregated Versus Itemized Costs

Additionally, in a move toward increasing performance results, OMB and Congress are focusing on long-term outcomes (impact goals) as opposed to short-term outputs (numbers of participants or amount of funding). In focusing on results, agencies may opt to aggregate rather than itemize program data. Thus quantitative indicators, such as participant numbers, take a backseat to qualitative outcomes. Exchanges and training programs that are components of larger initiatives may be seen as a means to an end and not as stand-alone activities that can (or should) be reported separately.

²¹ International Visitor Program, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs home page, U.S. Department of State website: <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/ivp/>

²² IAWG, FY 2001 Inventory of Programs, Section III: U.S. Government Program Inventories, p.207.

Lifespan of Appropriations

An additional difficulty in tracking the funding used for international exchanges and training activities stems from the differing expiration dates of appropriations. Under federal budget regulations, the type and duration of appropriations can vary.

The most easily tracked funding stream is one under an *annual appropriation*. Programs funded by annual appropriations require the passage of annual legislation to continue. Funds may not be carried over into the next fiscal year. Such appropriations provide the most control over, and oversight of, spending, and are therefore more easily tracked.

However, many programs require more flexibility and more time to implement. Thus, funding cannot be limited to one year. Such programs are funded by *multiple-year appropriations*. Multiple-year appropriations (1) last for several years; (2) are provided in cases where typical projects take years to complete, as in research and development, long-term training, construction and procurement; and (3) allow funds to carry over until the appropriation expires. In these cases, the length of the appropriation is outlined in the appropriating law. One-, two-, three-, and five-year appropriations are most common. Given the variety and length of such appropriations, spending during a given year may be difficult to track. The IAWG requests that each fiscal year inventory report include funding information for that fiscal year. However, on multi-year programs, participant activities may not occur until the second or third year of the program, causing a disconnect between the year in which funds were appropriated and the year in which program activity occurred.

An even more difficult funding stream to accurately track is funding for programs under *no-year appropriations*. Funds for these programs have no expiration date. Funds are available until depleted. Authority to obligate funding for activities continues until the program is completed. Most international exchanges and training activities do not fall under this category. However, there may be certain exchange or training components *within* a larger, ongoing program that would be funded with no-year money. These funds are extremely difficult to track. The training element is not considered a disparate activity and would therefore not require a separate budget. An additional complication that arises from multi-year appropriations is that it is difficult, if not impossible, to link expenditures to program outputs (i.e., participants).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The above findings illustrate how the complicated structure and cross-agency management of the International Affairs Budget inhibits thorough tracking of funding streams. Function 150 is administered, managed, and obligated by three different USG entities: DOS, OMB, and USAID. Its multifaceted structure includes jurisdictional authority among four primary appropriations. These four appropriations are divided into smaller subappropriations that are funded by fourteen thematic “spigots.” To further complicate tracking, these subappropriations support the international affairs activities of a specific regional bureau, country, program, or goal.

The IAWG is currently the only entity that tracks (or attempts to track) actual funding amounts for international exchanges or training activities. However, only OMB and Congress possess the authority to require federal agencies to report their international exchanges and training activities/programs to the IAWG. In turn, OMB is the governmental entity with the ability to enforce this requirement.

Federal departments and agencies use differing criteria to determine whether or not a program can be classified as an exchange and training program. Additionally, an agency may characterize a program based on the program's goals and objectives and decide to not report it, even though the program includes exchanges and training elements.

Limited resources, money, and/or time may hinder an agency's ability to extract those funds dedicated to international exchanges and training and to analyze reported information. Finally, a given appropriation may have differing expiration dates, which further frustrates attempts to track funds from proposed budget requests to actual program expenditures.

Though numerous challenges inhibit thorough tracking of Function 150's funding streams, the current structure does allow flexibility and fluidity. This is essential to those agencies that work within and focus on variable foreign policy issues. Flexibility in use and fluidity in accessing funds permits department and program representatives to respond to foreign community needs more efficiently and effectively than standard procedures would allow.

CONCLUSION

The Secretary of State, through the Interagency Working Group, is obligated to report to Congress on exchanges and training programs throughout government and to identify duplication of efforts. In order for the Secretary to report accurate and complete data to Congress, the IAWG must be able to collect, analyze, and report on these programs and identify administrative and programmatic duplication, as required by its mandate.

The IAWG faces two overarching challenges in accomplishing the above stated objectives: (1) the lack of a mechanism within the Department of State to thoroughly and accurately track funding and activities specific to international exchanges and training, and (2) the use of inconsistent definitions by federal agencies reporting on international exchanges and training activities.

The IAWG is the only governmental entity that analyzes and reports on funding expended for U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training activities. A thorough and accurate assessment of activities by the IAWG requires that the Department of State develop a formal tracking mechanism. Such a mechanism would serve two purposes: (1) to standardize definitions of international exchanges and training activities, and (2) to follow Function 150 funding streams from Congressional appropriations to program expenditures. The tracking mechanism would enable consistent and accurate reporting of Function 150 activities. In addition, governmental and Congressional members would be able to better monitor requests, manage interagency transfers, and evaluate program results, thereby increasing accountability.

As a result, OMB would have more accurate data to use in scoring exchanges and training expenditures and rating program performance. Currently, OMB is launching a new initiative, the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).²³ OMB uses this tool in its program assessment process, which analyzes federal department/agency annual budgets. This initiative is premised upon the assumption that program expenditures are accurately reported. However, federal agencies supported by Function 150 and involved in international exchanges and training activities currently report expenditures based on differing

²³ The Office of Management and Budget home page, The President's Management Agenda at Work, Budget and Performance Integration, Spring Review Guidance, 2002, White House, Executive Office of the President website: www.whitehouse.gov/omb/mgmt-gpra/spring.html.

definitions and criteria. Without a tracking mechanism, how can the IAWG accurately collect, analyze, and report on activities and areas of duplication? How can OMB effectively rate program performance?

In sum, a tracking mechanism would permit the IAWG to more accurately fulfill its obligation to the Secretary of State. In turn, governmental and Congressional members would be able to “red flag” financial and data discrepancies. Once marked, OMB would consistently be able to rate performance by linking costs to results. Consistent ratings would provide Congress reliable data by which to justify or rule out future program initiatives and funding. Then stakeholders should be able to see the actual “bang-for-the-buck” of international exchanges and training activities and programs.

SECTION III: U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INVENTORIES

INVENTORY STRUCTURE

Department- and agency-specific program inventories provide a detailed organization-by-organization accounting of every international exchanges and training program reported to the IAWG. The following categories of information appear in each program inventory:

Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

The following information appears in a header on the first page of each entry:

Total USG funding – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for a given program/activity.

Agency appropriation – USG funds allocated for implementing programs and activities from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.

Interagency transfers – USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.

Non-USG funding – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)

Total funding – The combination of all reported sources of funding.

Total number of participants – This figure includes the aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisors.

Caveats – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports.

- *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* – No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.
- *Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.* – All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity in either the United States, their home country, or a third country. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to Bosnia and conducted training for 50 foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)
- *Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* – Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.
- *Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* – Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment, buildings). Therefore, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.
- *Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* – The organization's programs reported data differently: some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.
- *Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* – The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that may receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information

This section contains mailing addresses, public inquiry phone numbers, and website information for each department/agency reporting data to the IAWG.

Department/Agency Program Descriptions

This section includes descriptions of departments and agencies reporting data to the IAWG, as well as descriptions of reported programs and activities.

Program Specific Data

This includes the number of U.S. and foreign participants reported for the program, as well as the amount of U.S. Government funding expended on the program. This information appears below each program description. (Caveats similar to those noted above also appear with this data.)

National Interests Addressed

The U.S. national interests addressed by the program also follow each program. As stated previously, the State Department's *International Affairs Strategic Plan* identifies fundamental objectives that directly affect Americans. Many programs implemented by the U.S. Government serve a number of these national interests. (Some agencies supply their own definitions of national interests for programs that do not fit within the State Department's designations.) Many of these national interests also include subordinate strategic objectives, which are noted, where applicable, in parentheses after the listed national interest. National interests and strategic objectives are as follows:

National Security

Protecting the United States and/or "vital" U.S. interests from threats or potential threats of a military nature. Traditional diplomacy through establishment of alliances and country-to-country relations helps to achieve national security, but U.S. interests may require more aggressive action to prevent, manage, and resolve ethnic conflicts, civil wars, territorial disputes, and humanitarian disasters anywhere in the world. Strategic objectives include:

- Regional Stability – Ensure that local and regional instabilities do not threaten the security and well-being of the United States or its allies.
- Weapons of Mass Destruction – Eliminate the threat to the United States and its allies from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and destabilizing conventional arms.

Economic Prosperity

The strategies for promoting U.S. prosperity include, but are not limited to, opening markets through international, regional, and bilateral agreements; promoting market reforms and growth in developing and transitional economies, particularly in the big emerging markets; promoting global economic stability and growth; and directly promoting U.S. exports. Strategic objectives include:

- Open Markets – Open world markets to increase trade and free the flow of goods, services, and capital.
- U.S. Exports – Expand U.S. exports to \$1.2 trillion early in the 21st century.
- Economic Development – Promote broad-based growth in developing and transitional economies.

- Global Growth and Stability – Increase global economic growth and stability.

American Citizens and Borders

The U.S. Government prepares the nation for emergency situations, promotes host government respect for the rights of American citizens, and helps reduce hazards to and promotes the safety and security of those U.S. citizens living and traveling abroad. While permitting and facilitating certain kinds and levels of interest in travel and immigration to the United States, the government enforces restrictions and prohibitions designed to preclude or restrict entry or residence not deemed to be in the U.S. national interest. Strategic objectives include:

- American Citizens – Enhance the ability of American citizens to travel and live abroad securely.
- Travel and Immigration – Control how immigrants and nonimmigrants enter and remain in the United States.

Law Enforcement

The U.S. Government believes in the protection of the nation and its citizens from drugs, international crime, and/or terrorism. In some countries, improving the rule of law and the ability of host governments to combat crime may be essential elements of a strategy to secure democracy, establish an environment for investment and economic growth, or protect U.S. national security interests. Strategic objectives include:

- Law Enforcement – Minimize the impact of international crime on the United States and its citizens.
- Illegal Drugs – Reduce significantly from 1997 levels the entry of illegal drugs into the United States.
- Counterterrorism – Reduce international terrorist attacks, especially on the United States and its citizens.

Democracy and Human Rights

The United States supports democracy building abroad both for its own sake – because it is consistent with our values – and to advance other national interests. The primary goal is to increase foreign government adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights.

Humanitarian Response

U.S. values emphasize the need for a humanitarian response to certain situations in order to prevent or minimize the human costs of conflict and natural disasters. The United States will invest resources abroad to minimize human suffering, even when no other national interest is at stake. For example, programs may be directed to avert future humanitarian crises in a country or to improve local health conditions unrelated to any global infectious disease threat.

Global Issues

Activities under this category are developed to have an impact on the global or U.S. environment, global population growth, and/or curtailing the risk of infectious disease to the U.S. population. Strategic objectives include:

- Environment: Secure a sustainable global environment in order to protect the United States and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation.
- Health: Protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases.
- Population: Stabilize world population growth.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$37,500	\$37,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,500	19

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1400 Eye Street, NW
Tenth Floor
Washington, DC 20005-2248
www.adf.gov • 202-673-3916

The African Development Foundation (ADF) is a unique organization that promotes broad-based, sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa. Established by Congress as a federal agency and a public corporation, ADF has funded more than 1,300 projects over the past 15 years. ADF maintains a local office, staffed with African professionals, in each of the countries in which it operates.

African Development Foundation International Activities

The Foundation's purposes are as follows: to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Africa and the United States; to support self-help development activities at the local level designed to promote opportunities for community development; to stimulate and promote effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and to encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries. To carry out its purposes, the Foundation makes grants, loans, and loan guarantees to African private groups, associations, or other entities engaged in peaceful activities that enable the people of Africa to develop more fully.

The Foundation's international exchanges and training activities in FY 2001 included training for its partner NGOs in Africa.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$37,500	0	19

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	176

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

1331 F Street, NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20004-1111
www.access-board.gov • 202-272-0080

The Access Board is an independent federal agency devoted to accessibility for people with disabilities. Under several different laws, including the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Board develops and maintains accessibility guidelines or standards for the built environment, transportation vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and electronic and information technology. The Board is structured to function as a coordinating body among federal agencies and to directly represent the public, particularly people with disabilities. Half of its members are representatives from most of the federal departments. The other half is composed of members of the public appointed by the President, a majority of whom must have a disability.

Technical Assistance, Training, and Research Programs

A key mission of the Board is establishing design criteria for accessibility. Over the years, this mandate has broadened considerably in scope. When it was created, the Board was responsible for issuing design guidelines for federally funded facilities, which it maintains to this day. With passage of the ADA in 1990, the Board gained the responsibility to develop similar requirements for facilities in the private and public sectors, as well as new requirements for transportation vehicles. Subsequent laws passed by Congress further expanded the Board's mission to cover access to telecommunications equipment and to electronic and information technology.

The Access Board provides training, technical assistance, and research on its accessibility guidelines and standards to various organizations and groups worldwide. Most training sessions are held at the request of, or in partnership with, organizations or groups holding conferences and seminars that include accessibility or the ADA on the agenda. For instance, in June 2001, the Rehabilitation Engineering and Research Center on Universal Design at the State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo held an international workshop on human factors research. Sponsored in part by the Board, the workshop brought together a number of experts in anthropometry, data analysis, and disability research.

The Board is a member of the International Conference of Building Officials, and Building Officials and Code

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

Administrators, International, Inc. It also monitors developments in other codes and standards such as the International Conference of Building Officials (Uniform Building Code) and the Southern Building Codes Congress International (Standard Building Code).

In FY 2001, the Board maintained an active and varied agenda developing, supplementing, and updating its accessibility requirements. It completed work on final standards for electronic and information technology in the federal sector and on new guidelines for accessible play areas. The Board worked on finalizing a comprehensive update of its accessibility guidelines for facilities covered by the ADA and guidelines for federally funded facilities, as well as guidelines for various recreation facilities. Progress was made on supplementary guidelines to be proposed covering outdoor environments. In addition, two different advisory committees submitted reports to the Board on access to public rights-of-way and to passenger vessels.

National Interests: Advancement and Improvement in Education on Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	20	156

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,044,400	\$219,400	\$825,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,044,400	618

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20237
www.ibb.gov • 202-619-2538

The Bureau of Broadcasting presents an effective and timely method to reach a global audience. The agency's radio and TV services, Voice of America, WORLDNET Television and Film Service, and Radio and TV Marti, broadcast world, regional, and U.S. news; commentaries; editorials; roundtable discussions; features; and programs about the United States, its people, and its foreign and national policy.

International Media Training Program

The International Media Training Center (IMTC) is an element of the Office of Affiliate Relations, Media Training, and Research of the International Broadcasting Bureau. The IMTC actively supports the mission of developing and maintaining democracy throughout the world through the development of a free and independent media. The IMTC places special emphasis on providing training to indigenous media of emerging or developing democracies. IMTC programs provide training in media-related skills and subjects to key media personnel. Programs generally consist of workshops held in the host country or in Washington, D.C. Workshops include topics such as sales, management, news writing, editing, production, and producing balanced newscasts. Workshops are structured for approximately 8-10 participants each.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,044,400	100	518

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$164,548	\$164,548	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$161,895	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$326,443	205

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



CIVIL AIR PATROL

105 South Hansell Street, Bldg 714
Maxwell Airforce Base, AL 36112-6332
www.capnhq.gov • 334-953-2273

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a benevolent, nonprofit organization performing humanitarian services on behalf of the U.S. Air Force. Today, 60 years since its inception, over 60,000 CAP volunteer members -- approximately 25,000 youth and 35,000 adults -- continue to put general aviation to its best use through service in the Civil Air Patrol. They are dedicated to saving lives, flying counterdrug missions, participating in homeland security efforts, providing disaster relief, advancing young people, and supporting America's educators.

CAP's assets and resources include, but are not limited to, 530 corporate-owned aircraft, almost 4,000 member-owned aircraft, 950 ground vehicles, and the most extensive communications system in the world. However, CAP's most valuable asset is its volunteers. Including training, members log in excess of 100,000 flying hours each year.

Members may participate at many different levels and in many different capacities. There is something to meet most every individual's needs and interests. One unique aspect of CAP is the training provided to help a member fulfill the responsibilities of his/her volunteer "job." Members may elect to serve in areas such as flight instruction, mission crews, personnel, recruiting, administration, public affairs, or many other "jobs" that are greatly needed for the day-to-day operation of CAP.

International Air Cadet Exchange Program

The International Air Cadet Exchange Program is designed to promote international understanding, goodwill, and friendship among young people in different countries who have a common interest in aviation. The program is administered by the International Air Cadet Exchange Association, which is composed of cooperating national air organizations from at least 20 countries, including the U.S. Civil Air Patrol. Participants include cadets age 17-21 and adult escorts. Programs focus on aviation and cultural activities, and include homestays.

Each member organization is responsible for the exchange costs in its own country and for transporting its cadets and escorts to and from the host country. Actual program financing varies among countries, but many rely on support received from their aviation and engineering industries, national aero clubs, youth air organizations, and from private donors. Some countries with government-sponsored youth air organizations receive direct financial support for the exchange program from their governments. Visiting cadets and escorts incur no expenses in their

host countries apart from private expenditures.

Invitations to join the Air Cadet Exchange Program are regularly extended to additional countries. As a result, there has been a gradual expansion in the number of participating countries. Currently, membership fluctuates annually based on each country's ability to participate.

FY 2001 was the first year the United States did not support international transportation costs for foreign participants. These costs were assumed by the participant and/or the participant's sponsoring organization or government. U.S. Cadets departing for European host countries were brought to Washington, D.C., for orientations prior to their trip overseas.

National Interests: National Security; Humanitarian Response; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$164,548	101	104

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,080,515	\$9,064,515	\$2,016,000	\$416,700†	\$433,600†	\$477,560†	\$828,000†	\$13,236,375†	1,320

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Communications
 1400 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20250
www.usda.gov • 202-720-4623

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The Department helps to curb and to cure poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. It works to enhance the environment and to maintain production capacity by helping landowners protect the soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. Rural development, credit, and conservation programs are key resources for carrying out national growth policies. Department research findings directly or indirectly benefit all Americans. The Department, through inspection and grading services, safeguards and ensures standards of quality in the daily food supply.

Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is the principal in-house research agency of the Department of Agriculture. It is charged with extending the nation's scientific knowledge with research projects in agriculture, nutrition, technology, the environment, and other topics that affect the American people on a daily basis. ARS is organized into 22 National Programs. These programs serve to bring coordination, communication, and empowerment to the more than 1,200 research projects carried out by ARS. The National Programs focus on the relevance, impact, and quality of ARS research.

Foreign Scientists

The purpose of the Research and Scientific Exchange Division's (RSED) Scientific Cooperation Program is to join U.S. and foreign researchers and their laboratories in collaborative activities that potentially could benefit U.S. agriculture and forestry. Occasionally this requires placing foreign scientists in U.S. laboratories for extended study visits.

Most USDA laboratories do not have the facility or the authority to arrange for foreign visitors. RSED uses its authority for issuance of visiting scientists (J-1) visas, and to provide maintenance allowances and health insurance coverage.

As the Cooperating Scientists are usually acquainted with each other, the technical details of the assignments are agreed upon between the host scientists and their foreign counterparts several weeks before the visits take place. Also, the details of support (maintenance allowance, health insurance coverage, whether airfare is included) are negotiated between the host laboratories and the visiting scientists. Since the allowance is for maintenance, not salary, a general guide is \$2,000 per month (\$2,500-\$3,000 in high cost locations), plus a small amount (\$200-\$300) per accompanying dependent.

When the particulars of an assignment are agreed upon, the host laboratory sends a memorandum through its international office to RSED requesting its services and outlining the details of the assignment -- duration, amount of maintenance allowance, payment schedule -- and personal data for preparation of Form IAP-66 (now Form DS-2019) for the J-1 visa. RSED handles the arrangements and requests reimbursement from the agency via form AD-672. Because the scientific visit is expected to result in substantial benefit to U.S. agriculture or forestry, RSED's indirect program support charge is kept to 15 percent.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,350,115	0	124

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service (ERS) is the main source of economic information and research from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Located in Washington, D.C., with approximately 500 employees, the mission of ERS is to inform and enhance public and private decisionmaking on economic and policy issues related to agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural development.

China ERS

International Coordination and Development (ICD) facilitates the coordination of ERS technical exchange teams from China. A typical period of stay in the United States is two weeks. ERS teams look at a variety of subjects dealing with Agricultural Statistical Reporting. The ERS involvement with the China project is to provide travel and conference facilitation (e.g., tickets, hotels, and other costs associated with conferences), which is carried out under a reimbursable agreement with the market development branch of ERS. The China ERS project has been a continuing program that brings Chinese economists and market analysts to the United States to work with ERS China specialists to develop reporting methods on Chinese agricultural topics.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$100,000	0	19

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Mexico ERS

The Research and Scientific Exchange Division assisted in program coordination for the Economic Research Service, which held a workshop in Laredo, Texas, from January 24 to 25, 2001. The workshop focused on "Transportation Bottlenecks in the U.S. - Mexican Food System" and other transportation problems occurring with agriculture shipping between Mexico and the United States. During this conference, economists and government representatives from the United States, Mexico, and Canada met to discuss transportation issues under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Mexico-ERS was a one-time project with the market development branch of ERS to provide travel and conference facilitation to the workshop.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$30,000	15	4

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has primary responsibility for USDA's overseas market information, access, and development programs. It also administers USDA's export assistance and foreign food assistance programs. The Service carries out its tasks through its network of agricultural counselors, attaches, and trade officers stationed overseas and its U.S.-based team of analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and other professionals.

AgLink

AgLink promotes U.S. trade and investment activities with emerging market countries while enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of foreign managers. The program provides financial and administrative support for U.S. managers to visit these markets, identify potential partners for joint activities, and offer practical on-the-job training to their foreign counterparts. After a foreign partner is identified, USDA funds the travel expenses and provides visa support and a daily stipend for the foreign manager's training in the U.S. company.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$192,000	32	10

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Brazilian Land Conversion

On August 14-15, 2001, the Research and Scientific Exchanges Division, International Cooperation and Development program conducted a seminar in Washington, D.C., entitled, "A USDA Research in Brazil: Environmental and Economic Impacts of Brazilian Land Conversion." The purpose of the seminar was two-fold: (1) to develop a current snapshot of Brazilian agriculture and land-use trends and (2) to promote cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian agricultural researchers.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$19,000	0	6

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

China Programs

Through funding from reimbursable sources, RSED facilitates research on several projects relating to natural resource issues in the People's Republic of China and the United States. These include:

-- China-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Quality Monitoring: This project was based upon the successful completion of the U.S.-TIES Drinking Water Demonstration projects (1996-1999) and the relationships developed between the China Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF), USDA, and EPA's National Risk Management Research Library (NRMRL). The United States and China propose to further our cooperative efforts through research involving various aspects of watershed management focused on real-time data collection and systems management. The proposed research is comprised of two initiatives: (1) Pilot demonstration of a wastewater re-use package plant and (2) development and application of a surface water monitoring station. The unique aspects of the projects involve the use of real-time data collection, transmission, and control of each of the systems. Project sites are located at various points along the Yellow River.

-- China Water Quality: Following a series of five technical exchange visits by U.S. experts to China, the establishment of a compost demonstration site at CAAS, and the presentation of an Agro-Environmental Seminar in Beijing, November 2001, FAS/ICD and CAAS propose further U.S.-P.R.C. cooperative efforts through the establishment of an Agro-Environmental Center of Excellence that will serve as a catalyst for research and discussion on the issues of environmental problems in agriculture. The Center would coordinate the efforts of American and Chinese experts, academics, and others in developing cleaner production practices, coordinating field research and demonstration projects, making policy recommendations, and stimulating trade opportunities for U.S. trade associations and U.S. companies.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$225,000	12	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program

The Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from 82 eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies, and emerging markets). Training programs are developed for mid- to senior-level agricultural specialists and administrators from public and private sectors concerned with agricultural trade, management, marketing, policy, and technology transfer. The program works closely with USDA agencies, U.S. agricultural trade and market development associations, universities, and agribusinesses to implement training. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs Officers in American embassies abroad. The program's major Government Performance and Results Act goals are to assist with developing sustainable long-term markets for U.S. agricultural products and to assist, through training and education, with resolving market access and World Trade Organization (WTO) policy issues, specifically sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) topics.

In FY 2001, the program initiated activities in 12 new countries; provided training for 862 international participants from 82 countries, including food safety, SPS, agricultural biotechnology; and facilitated WTO training to 190 participants from 45 countries. The program had direct links to increased export sales of U.S. agricultural products such as wine, honey, seafood, wheat, grapefruit, nuts, soybean, cotton, and high-value consumer-ready products. In addition to U.S. Government funding (direct appropriations and budget transfers from the U.S. Agency for International Development), the Cochran Program leveraged over \$1.1 million in nongovernmental contributions in order to extend the program to additional participants.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Agricultural Food Self-Sufficiency

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,984,400	0	861

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Food and Agriculture Organization Fellowship Training Program

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Fellowship Training Program arranges academic and nonacademic technical training programs for FAO participants in a wide range of agricultural subjects including resource management, crop production, forestry, animal science, biotechnology, aquaculture, nutrition, food safety, agricultural policy, management, and agribusiness development. In addition, U.S. study tours for senior- and mid-level government officials and university administrators are arranged to familiarize them with the latest developments in agriculture, exchange views with U.S. counterparts, visit laboratories, and attend scientific meetings and seminars.

USDA uses the expertise of USDA agencies, agricultural universities, agribusinesses, and other private sector entities to arrange and provide U.S.-based training for foreign participants. These programs help establish scientific and business linkages with U.S. agriculture.

In addition to scientific and technical upgrading in their area of expertise, many foreign university agricultural faculty involved in nonacademic programs arranged by USDA collaborated with U.S. universities in the development of course outlines and materials for use upon their return to their home universities. For many of these programs, the U.S. Land Grant universities and other training providers made in-kind contributions, such as salary and benefits of their professors and researchers, laboratory costs, and waiver of indirect costs. In some cases, these in-kind contributions amounted to one-third to one-half of the total program costs.

In close collaboration with FAO, USDA will continue to increase emphasis on tailoring academic and training programs to better meet the specific needs of each Fellow in the most cost-effective way.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment); Food Security

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	130

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

USDA Scientific Cooperation Program

The USDA Scientific Cooperation Program provides financial support for international cooperation in research efforts that benefit U.S. agriculture and forestry. The program funds scientific exchanges and longer-term collaborative research between U.S. and foreign scientists. Scientists submitting proposals must be affiliated with U.S. universities, federal or state agencies, or private nonprofit organizations.

The Scientific Cooperation Program promotes international cooperation on economically and environmentally sustainable agricultural and forestry systems to help secure safe and adequate food supplies. Mutual benefit is attained through a variety of activities, from short-term exchange visits of U.S. and foreign scientists to longer-term collaborative research. American and foreign researchers cooperate on projects directed at potential threats to U.S. agriculture and forestry, development of new technologies, and enhancement of trade in foreign markets. Examples of funded proposals include collaborative research on food safety, small farmer needs, water and soil quality environmental issues, value-added products, and phytosanitary barriers to trade.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Food Security

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$180,000	45	60

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$19,449,201†	\$7,503,574	\$11,945,627†	\$1,097,232†	\$2,489,975†	\$1,077,033†	\$530,972†	\$24,644,413†	4,935

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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The Department of Commerce fosters and promotes the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. The Department provides a wide variety of programs through the competitive free enterprise system. It offers assistance and information to increase America's competitiveness in the world economy; administers programs to prevent unfair foreign trade competition; provides social and economic statistics and analyses for business and government planners; provides research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development; works to improve our understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources; grants patents and registers trademarks; develops policies and conducts research on telecommunications; provides assistance to promote domestic economic development; and assists in the growth of minority businesses.

The Department's international activities are designed to encourage international economic development and technological advancement through cooperative research and the training of business, science, and technology professionals.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the nation's economic accountant -- integrating and interpreting a variety of source data to draw a complete and consistent picture of the U.S. economy.

Foreign Visitors Briefings

The BEA, a major federal statistical agency, produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, the input-output accounts, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts. The BEA arranges, upon request, for international visitors to meet with BEA staff in the relevant program areas. These informal meetings are without charge. The BEA programs are conducted in English. Sponsors provide interpreters/translation services when applicable.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	48

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Bureau of Export Administration

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) directs the nation's export control policy. Major functions include processing license applications, conducting foreign availability studies to determine when products should be decontrolled, and enforcing U.S. exports control laws.

Nonproliferation and Export Control International Cooperation Program

By conducting various technical exchanges, BXA attempts to help various governments develop export control systems compatible with international standards. Toward the goal of each nation developing their own system, the technical exchanges conducted focus on five main areas: legal and regulatory foundations, licensing procedures, enforcement mechanisms, industry-government relations, and program administration and automation support.

The Nonproliferation and Export Control International Cooperation Program (NEC) focuses on proactive initiatives with the Baltic Republics, Eurasia, and Central Europe. Funded under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (Department of Defense) and the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (Department of State), these initiatives include technical exchanges in all five export control functional areas of legislative and regulatory framework, licensing procedures, preventive enforcement mechanisms, industry-government relations, and automation support. The establishment and strengthening of foreign export control systems will increase opportunities for U.S. trade in high-tech goods and technology with these countries. Additionally, it will enhance the effectiveness of U.S. export enforcement by providing these countries with improved capabilities to stop the proliferation of materials and technologies needed to make nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and their delivery systems.

FY 2001 saw the passage of export control laws in Slovakia and Slovenia with passage likely next year in Armenia and Azerbaijan, where draft laws have been submitted for review. In both cases, BXA has supplied written comments on the laws.

In conjunction with other BXA organizations and other federal agencies, NEC organized and coordinated 44 technical exchange workshops, including three foreign multilateral conferences and two assessment trips to ascertain a country's export control policies, procedures, law, and automation needs.

The following countries participated in the bilateral cooperative activities: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Hungary, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. All workshops held during FY 2001 saw major strides in the development of national export control systems in all nations participating in these exchanges. These workshops assisted in reducing the threat from strategic items originating in or transiting through participating countries and that could be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,905,666	352	720

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census (BUCEN) conducts decennial censuses of population and housing; quinquennial censuses of state and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; current surveys that provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals; compilation of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data on imports, exports, and shipping; special censuses at the request and expense of states and local government units; publication of estimates and projections of the population; publication of current data on population and housing characteristics; and current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, state and local government finances and employment, and other subjects.

International Programs Center Programs

The U.S. Bureau of the Census began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s; its formal training program began in 1947. Over the years, BUCEN's international programs have helped establish the official statistical offices of a number of countries. In response to requests from developing countries worldwide, the International Programs Center (IPC) provides technical assistance, training and training materials, methodological development and materials, and statistical software in all aspects of censuses, surveys, and information systems (including sample design, data collection, data processing, analysis, and dissemination).

Specifically, the IPC:

- Offers short- and long-term technical assistance to developing countries.
- Provides practical, applied training in statistics and related topics to participants from developing country statistical offices around the world. The training takes place both in the United States and overseas.
- Distributes statistical software designed and developed by BUCEN to meet the needs of statistical agencies.
- Develops and distributes training and methodological materials to developing countries.
- Evaluates, analyzes, produces estimates and projections, and makes available demographic data for all countries of the world.
- Compiles and assesses data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Hosts 350-400 foreign visitors annually, including many from the developing world.
- Exchanges statistical publications with 130 countries and several international organizations.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues
(Health, Population)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,654,367	167	388

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Trade Administration

The International Trade Administration (ITA) encourages, assists, and advocates U.S. exports by implementing a National Export Strategy, focusing on Big Emerging Markets, providing industry and country analyses for U.S. businesses, and supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through strategically located U.S. Export Assistance Centers, 99 domestic Commercial Service Offices, and 138 worldwide posts and commercial centers in 70 countries.

ITA further ensures that U.S. business has equal access to foreign markets by advocating on behalf of U.S. exporters who are competing for major overseas contracts and by implementing major trade agreements, such as the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the Japan "Framework."

Moreover, ITA enables U.S. businesses to compete against unfairly traded imports and to safeguard jobs and the competitive strength of American industry by enforcing antidumping and countervailing duty laws and agreements that provide remedies for unfair trade practices.

American Management and Business Internship Training Program

The American Management and Business Internship Training Program (AMBIT), administered by the ITA in collaboration with the International Fund for Ireland, helps to improve the productive abilities of industry in Northern Ireland and the Border Counties of Ireland. The program provides hands-on training in U.S. firms for managers and technical experts from the Northern Ireland region. It represents one of several USG economic initiatives announced by President Clinton in November 1994 to demonstrate America's interest in supporting the economic development of the region. Participants are provided with classroom training and development as well as internships in U.S. companies relating to management or production techniques.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$50,000	0	6

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Special American Business Internship Training Program

The Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT) places executives from the former Soviet Union into U.S. companies for hands-on training in market-based management and scientific skills for a period of two to six months. The SABIT Standards Program is a jointly funded program between SABIT and the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The goals of the Standards Program are to provide information on effective and efficient practices of equipment certification used in the United States to inspire confidence in U.S. products and to encourage further development of the focus sectors in Eurasia.

In FY 2001, SABIT programs offered grants to U.S. companies to train individuals for three to six months. The grants also funded specialized programs in transportation infrastructure, standards, information technology, energy, technology, technology commercialization, real estate, rule of law for business, food processing and packaging equipment, as well as alumni activities throughout the NIS.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues; Market Access & Commercial Development

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,600,000	0	425

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to foster, promote, and develop the foreign as well as domestic commerce of the United States. Over the years, this effort has expanded into a broader responsibility to serve and promote international economic development and technological advancement through cooperative research and exchange of international visitors. An agency of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration, NIST was founded in 1901 as the nation's first federal physical science research laboratory.

Exchange Visitors Program

The Exchange Visitors Program of NIST provides foreign scientists an opportunity to work with NIST scientists and engineers on projects of mutual interest. The research is typically at the Ph.D. level in the areas of chemistry, physics, and engineering measurement sciences.

The average program length of a J-1 exchange visitor to NIST is approximately 16 months.

The goals, objectives, and rationale of the Exchange Visitors Program are to gain access to unique foreign technical knowledge and skills; to develop working relationships with and insight into the character and quality of the work of foreign institutions; to support a U.S. Government policy of assisting certain countries with economic development; and to participate in programs with other U.S. Governmental and international organizations such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,835,315	0	353

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Visitor Program

The International Visitor Program provides international visitors with opportunities to learn about the U.S. standards and metrology systems, as well as the NIST extramural programs. It also provides opportunities for NIST staff to learn about similar institutions/programs in other countries, to be exposed to foreign metrology and standards activities, and to promote cooperation. The average program length for foreign visitors is one day. NIST welcomes visitors from around the world, particularly those from foreign national metrology institutes.

In FY 2001, the program had 953 foreign visitors from 72 countries.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	953

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Standards in Trade Program

The Standards in Trade Program assists U.S. industry in overcoming technical barriers to trade caused by restrictive normative standards, testing, or other conformity assessment procedures, and by measurement problems in major existing or developing markets. It also encourages adoption of U.S. technology and concepts into standards and conformity assessment rules to facilitate and enhance trade. This program was originally authorized in 1989, expanded in 1995, and is funded on an annual basis.

The Standards in Trade Program provides technical assistance to government and private sector organizations through workshops, seminars, technical information, and meetings of technical experts.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$433,892	0	417

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is comprised of the National Ocean Service; National Weather Service (NWS); National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS); and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research. NOAA warns of dangerous weather, charts our seas and skies, guides our use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and conducts research to improve our understanding and stewardship of the environment which sustains us all.

Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere

The Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIRA) is involved in the following projects:

Project 1. NESDIS and the NWS have utilized CIRA and the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) to initiate a demonstration project for satellite-focused training and joint research in Costa Rica and Barbados.

Project 2. CIRA is working on (1) developing operational techniques to predict the intensity and movement of cyclone storms and associated surges and (2) utilizing satellite data for analysis and forecasting of tropical cyclones and tropical cyclone prediction using numerical models.

Project 3. CIRA provides assistance to Central American countries as part of the Hurricane Mitch Project begun in the aftermath of the storm in 1998.

Project 4. CIRA is involved with several Brazilian institutes since the emergency fire assistance given to Brazil in 1998. These institutes were introduced to a suite of fire detection products developed by NESDIS using satellite-based technology.

Project 5: CIRA had involvement in the Southern Hemisphere Training Course on Tropical Cyclones.

Project 6: CIRA staff participated in a satellite training program at the Regional Meteorological Training Center (RMTC) in Nanjing, China.

FY 2001 accomplishments include:

Project 1. A two-week training seminar held in Costa Rica in April 2001; development of joint research case studies that highlight the use of the geostationary meteorological satellite GOES-8 imagery in areas of interest; and visits from RMTC staff to CIRA to obtain additional information and training on the development of computer-aided training modules. Both Costa Rica and Barbados have incorporated use of satellite imagery in their meteorology courses offered at local universities.

Project 2. Cooperative research on case studies of the three 1999 North Indian Ocean tropical cyclones involved data collection, exchange, and preliminary analysis. Project goals are to evaluate information available for new satellite data sets, and to improve remote sensing data applications to tropical cyclone analysis.

Project 3. A satellite ingest system was installed by Global Imaging Corporation. Regional and Mesoscale Meteorology Team Advanced Meteorological Satellite Demonstration and Interpretation System (RAMSDIS) units were installed in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

Project 4. Upon the request of Brazilian researchers, CIRA made changes to GOES-8 fire detection algorithms running on the RAMSDIS units.

Project 5. CIRA provided lecturers for the 4th Southern Hemisphere Training Course on Tropical Cyclones and presented seminars at Australia's Tropical Cyclone Warning Centers in Darwin, Perth, and Brisbane.

Project 6. A WMO-sponsored two-week satellite meteorology training event occurred at the Nanjing Institute of Meteorology in December 2000.

National Interests: Advancement of Science

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$233,600	8	61

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program

The National Marine Fisheries Service International Turtle Excluder Device (TED) Technology Transfer Program provides technical assistance to foreign nations on the correct installation and use of TEDs in the shrimp industry to protect sea turtles from drowning in shrimp nets. TEDs are inserted into the back end of shrimp trawl nets for the purpose of releasing sea turtles. TED training activities normally take three to seven days. Participants (mostly gear specialists and shrimp fishermen, but also government regulatory and enforcement officials) receive classroom instruction in the design and operation of TEDs. They participate in a hands-on construction and installation demonstration. And, depending on logistics, the participants get to see how to deploy and retrieve nets while aboard a commercial shrimp trawler.

In FY 2001, TED training and inspection activities took place in Thailand, Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica (twice), Nigeria, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Honduras. In addition, program personnel participated in negotiations to establish multilateral cooperation to expand and ensure the use of TEDs for sea turtle conservation. During a meeting in the Philippines, representatives from 21 nations negotiated and adopted a Conservation Management Plan for marine turtles of the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia region. Annexed to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles of the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, the plan calls for the required use of TEDs and TED technology transfer to the MOU's signatories.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment); Consumer Products (Importation of shrimp); Endangered Species Conservation (sea turtles)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$82,400	28	383

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services International Activities

The NESDIS mission is to provide and ensure timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance the U.S. economy, security, environment, and quality of life. To fulfill its responsibilities NESDIS acquires and manages America's national environmental satellites, provides data and information services, and conducts related research. NESDIS International Activities support the NOAA strategic goals of providing advance short-term warnings and forecast services, implementing seasonal to interannual climate forecasts, assessing and predicting decadal to centennial change by operating environmental observation satellites, and providing data to weather services and researchers in the United States and around the world. Since climate and the environment are global issues, much of the work involves collaborating with foreign governments, academics, and researchers.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$20,500	28	70

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

National Sea Grant College Program

Created in 1966, Sea Grant is a partnership between American universities, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, state governments, and private industry. Today the National Sea Grant College Program's network of 30 Sea Grant Colleges focuses on research, education, and outreach related to coastal and marine issues.

In FY 2001, a French university student was selected to do collaborative studies with one of NOAA's Fisheries Aquaculture Laboratories. The student's internship served as part of larger efforts under way at government, academic, and commercial institutions in the United States and France to develop breeds of farmed bivalve mollusks of great commercial value. Several talks and at least three published articles will result from the internship.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$6,000	0	1

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Weather Service - World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program

The National Weather Service provides daily forecasts and warnings for severe weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and tsunamis. Its International Activities Office responds to requests for training in meteorology, operational hydrology, and related disciplines. These requests are sent by the United Nations World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and are funded by the United States under the WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP).

Fellowships are awarded to candidates designated by their respective governments, through the Permanent Representative with WMO, who is usually the director of the National Meteorological or Hydrometeorological Service in the requesting country concerned. The studies and training fall into the following broad categories: basic university studies, postgraduate studies, nondegree university studies, specialized training courses, on-the-job training, as well as technical training for operation and maintenance of equipment. The majority of requests involve short-term training (specialized training courses and on-the-job training).

Four-month fellowships at the International Desks of the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) in Camp Springs, Maryland, provide an excellent on-the-job training forum for visiting operational meteorologists. Students at the South American, Tropical (for Central American and Caribbean countries) and African Desks gain insight into interpretation of NCEP's numerical weather prediction model output and provide useful model verification and operational feedback. During the training, the visiting Fellows learn about a broad spectrum of meteorological products, as well as analysis and forecasting techniques.

The United States gains from the participation of these visiting students. Our global weather prediction models undergo constant revision, with each change requiring a thorough evaluation. A change or modification in the model that reaps some benefits over a particular region could result in less than favorable benefits over other regions of the globe. The visiting Fellows bring knowledge and expertise from their region, which the United States uses to subjectively evaluate the models, thus allowing us to identify and correct substantial problems with the models. A cadre of well-trained meteorologists provide innumerable benefits. For example, the United States consumes considerable produce from these regions, which directly depend on accurate forecasting for successful harvest. These forecasters contribute to the safety and protection of U.S. interests abroad. Hundreds of flights (local and international carriers) originate daily in the Caribbean Basin and South America. The safety of U.S. citizens depends on proper aviation support, as provided by the International Desks.

The World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program ensures, through collaborative efforts of member nations, the enhancement and development of the capabilities of the national Meteorological and Hydrological Services so that they can contribute to, and participate efficiently in, the implementation of WMO programs for the benefit of the global community and in support of national socioeconomic development activities.

A new training forum was created in FY 2001; a Pacific Desk was established at the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Honolulu, Hawaii. The purpose of this training facility is to train meteorologists from small island developing states in the South Pacific. Direct training costs for the FY 2001 program amounted to \$285,561. However, VCP funds were also used to hire contract instructors. These costs amounted to \$226,200.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$285,561	0	57

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research International Activities

The International Activities Office of the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research administratively supports international ocean and marine environmental research agreements with China, Japan, and France on behalf of the United States Government. NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program, a network of 30 university-based coastal and Great Lakes states, serves as an agent for accomplishing goals negotiated under these agreements, especially in the areas of living marine resources and coastal issues. The agreements were established within the last 30 years to provide a framework for increased cooperation between ocean scientists and policy makers of the countries involved. By incorporating the research knowledge of several nations, these agreements establish international solutions to mutual problems in oceanic living resources and environmental quality. The marine and ocean concerns affecting these countries include commercial fisheries management, protection of marine species, water quality, biological diversity, and coastal zone management. Strong international cooperation in education, research, monitoring, modeling, and management are emphasized. International partnerships are encouraged by sharing the costs of research cruises, hosting scientists on sabbaticals, providing technical training, and jointly sponsoring multinational conferences and seminars. In FY 2001, individuals participated in scientific exchanges and attended international meetings.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$13,450	1	2

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

U.S. - China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol

On January 31, 1979, the United States and China signed the U.S.-China Science and Technology Agreement in Washington, D.C. Under this umbrella agreement, the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research administers the marine and fishery science and technology protocol whose activities span the following five scientific areas: (1) Data and Information Exchange, (2) Marine Environmental Services, (3) the Role of the Oceans in Climate Change, (4) Living Marine Resources, and (5) Marine and Coastal Management.

In FY 2001, a professor from the First Institute of Oceanography of the Chinese State Oceanic Administration spent eight months as a visiting scientist at Princeton University in New Jersey. He had been chosen for that position by the Princeton University Atmospheric and Oceanic Science Program Visiting Scientist Selection Committee. During his stay at Princeton, the Chinese professor collaborated with scientists on climate development for oceanic and atmospheric interactions under the aforementioned protocol. The visiting professor completed research on the analysis of high frequency oscillations derived from altimeter data. The university covered the professor's living expenses, health insurance, and other logistical costs related to the program.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$7,450	1	1

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) serves as the principal executive branch advisor on telecommunications and information policy; develops and presents U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings; prescribes policies for managing federal use of the radio frequency spectrum; serves as the principal federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory; and provides grants through a number of specialized programs.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration Programs

The Office of Spectrum Management conducts training in radio frequency spectrum management for citizens of developing countries. A large majority of the participants are employed by their governments as regulators and technical specialists in radio frequency spectrum management; others are employed by telecommunications carriers or private industry. The program seeks to improve international goodwill and understanding by educating and training the spectrum management personnel of developing nations in modern spectrum management techniques.

Training courses facilitate future negotiations and foster future support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues. NTIA does not provide any funds to the students it trains. It does provide a \$9,000 grant to the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) to publish a catalog of courses. Some students pay their own way, while others obtain assistance from the nonprofit USTTI and other sources such as the United Nations. USTTI obtains most of its funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development and private companies such as Motorola and AT&T.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$9,000	0	14

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Patent and Trademark Office

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) administers the patent and trademark laws as they relate to the granting of patents for utility inventions, designs and plants, and the issuing of trademark registrations. The USPTO examines applications for patents and trademark registrations to determine if the applicants are entitled to them, and grants patents and issues trademark registrations where appropriate. The USPTO publishes issued patents, approved trademark registrations and various publications concerning patents and trademarks; records assignments of patents and trademarks; and maintains search rooms and a national network of Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries for the use by the public to study issued patents, registered trademarks, and pending trademark applications and records relating to both patents and trademarks. It also supplies copies of records and other papers.

Technical Assistance Programs

The PTO offers various programs to provide technical assistance to developing countries and to countries moving to a market economy. Programs focus on establishing adequate systems in these countries for the protection of intellectual property rights. With the exception of the Visiting Scholars Program, the PTO programs usually last one week.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$312,000	38	413

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

In addition to the Department of Commerce programs listed above, the Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) works in some 50 countries supporting ongoing international economic and legislative reforms. CLDP provides training and consultative services to lawmakers, regulators, judges, lawyers and educators around the world who seek to improve the legal environment for doing business. Most program funding is through interagency agreements with USAID. Data for this program will be published in the FY 2002 inventory report.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$177,684,433†	\$63,587,257†	\$114,097,176†	\$388,136,041†	\$196,592†	\$0†	\$0†	\$566,017,066†	49,975

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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The mission of the Department of Defense (DOD) is to provide the forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The Department of Defense maintains and employs armed forces to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies; ensures, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholds and advances the national policies and interests of the United States. The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Departments, Unified Combatant Commands, the DOD Inspector General, Defense Agencies, and DOD Field Activities. To accomplish this mission the Department employs approximately 1.4 million service men and women, and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program

The Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program (FMS/FMF) is a non-DOD appropriated program (funded via a Department of State appropriation) through which eligible foreign governments purchase training available for sale from the U.S. Government. The purchasing government pays all training costs. FMF is a grant and loan program and is distinct from FMS. In general, FMF provides financing for FMS sales to selected countries. FMF enables key friends and allies to improve their defense capabilities by financing acquisition of U.S. military training. As FMS/FMF helps countries provide for their legitimate defense training needs, it promotes U.S. national security interests by enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, strengthening coalitions with friends and allies, and cementing strong foreign military relationships with the U.S. armed forces. Although the FMS/FMF program also encompasses military equipment sales, this report reflects only those foreign funds that purchased training from the U.S. Government. Therefore, the figure reported to the IAWG represents U.S. Government income from the sale of military training, not expenditures. By law, the FMS program must not generate a profit.

National Interests: National Security

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$56,046,128	0	32,663

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) exposes foreign students to U.S. military organizations, procedures, and the manner in which they function under civilian control. IMET's Information Program teaches students the American way of life, regard for democratic values, respect for an individual's civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law. IMET seeks to improve foreign military justice systems and procedures to bring them into agreement with internationally recognized human rights. IMET teaches military and civilian participants how elements of American democracy work together to produce a commitment to basic principles of human rights. IMET nurtures professional and personal relationships that inject American values into important parts of foreign societies, which are often critical in their transitions to democracy. IMET courses cover the U.S. judicial system, the two-party system, the role of a free press and other communications media, minority issues, the purpose and scope of labor unions, the U.S. economic system, and educational institutions. IMET fosters healthier civil-military relations by teaching key military and civilian leaders how to break down barriers that often exist between their armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators of competing political parties. In short, IMET presents a model that students can use to mold their unique civil-military mechanisms into a democracy.

National Interests: National Security; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$57,748,000	0	8,386

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Professional Military Education Exchanges

The Professional Military Education (PME) exchange program sends officers for academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad. Some of the U.S. officers attending the foreign staff schools are doing so under the auspices of a reciprocal PME Exchange Agreement between the U.S. Department of Defense and the foreign country's Ministry of Defense. All tuition costs are waived under the terms of the PME Exchange Agreements. The total number of U.S. military students attending full-year military staff schools abroad, but not under a reciprocal exchange agreement, does not fall under this program.

National Interests: National Security

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	45	45

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Bilateral Agreements

Bilateral Training Inspections fall within the framework of the Partnership for Peace Program. While each of these events is valuable as a Military-to-Military contact event, these missions also fulfill several other objectives. Each bilateral training inspection enables both participating sides to train new inspectors (under the guidance of experienced inspectors), share views on compliance of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, and establish professional relationships among the inspectors/escorts. This process allows for error and doesn't provide a political embarrassment to either government. The greatest benefit of these events is seen during actual CFE inspections, when the relationships established during bilateral events lead to more professional, and less confrontational, inspections.

In FY 2001, each of the four bilateral training inspections gave the United States, as well as its "partner" countries, the opportunity to train more than 10 new inspectors. The most concrete benefit of the training was a significant "warming" of relations between Ukrainian and U.S. inspectors, which resulted in more open and professional "real" CFE inspections.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$78,867	48	57

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Conventional Armed Forces In Europe (CFE) Treaty

This agreement, which took over 20 months to negotiate, is designed to reduce the threat of a massive conventional offensive strike through the heart of Europe. The CFE Treaty accomplishes this by limiting five types of conventional weapons: tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery, attack helicopters and combat aircraft. The legally binding treaty places limits on two groups of states in Europe. The first, known as the Western Group, is comprised of those countries that were members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) at the time of the treaty's negotiation. The second, known as the Eastern Group, is comprised of those countries that were members of the former Warsaw Pact. Each group is permitted 30,000 armored combat vehicles, 20,000 artillery pieces, 20,000 battle tanks, 2,000 attack helicopters and 6,800 combat aircraft. These group limits are further subject to zonal limits. Delegates from 22 countries gathered in Paris to sign the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) on November 19, 1990.

This year's Arms Control Workshop presented U.S. arms control operating procedures and views of the future. The workshop provided an open forum for the exchange of ideas and viewpoints on current non-policy arms control topics within various treaties/agreements among NATO member nations and various Partnership for Peace nations.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law Enforcement; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$28,900	26	43

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Moscow State University Immersion Training

This program provides for the enhancement and continuation of language training for U.S. personnel responsible for execution of Arms Control Missions. It provides students with intensive conversation practice with native speakers of the Russian language and cultural awareness opportunities. The program consists of four separate courses. Subject matters include: advanced Russian language courses that incorporate lectures on the humanities and political science, intonation and phonetics, lexicon and grammar, mass media, Russian civilization, political history, national security, oral interpreting drills, sight translation, morphology, syntax semantics, and phraseology. Each two-week session consists of six academic hours a day, five days each week. In the afternoons and on weekends, the students' educational experience continues in the form of informal conversation with tutors during cultural excursions.

National Interests: National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$169,850	43	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

St. Petersburg Russian Language and Cultural Immersion Program

The St. Petersburg-based Russian Language and Cultural Immersion Program is designed for college students, journalists, and others who wish to learn Russian and gain a greater understanding of Russian daily life. The course is designed for serious students who need to learn a language as quickly as possible. The full schedule enables the teachers to cover a wide-ranging syllabus that has been expertly designed to develop overall linguistic skills. Varied and absorbing lessons guarantee maximum progress. A placement test assigns students to the correct class for their level of ability (beginner, intermediate, or advanced). General language lessons concentrate on helping the student to communicate in everyday language. Conversation is encouraged by active participation in role playing and group discussions. Written exercises expand vocabulary as well as knowledge of grammatical structures. The student's intonation, pronunciation, and comprehension skills improve daily with exposure to the best training aid -- the Russian people.

National Interests: National Security

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$71,680	16	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty Training Programs

Training programs are conducted on a regular basis in support of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

Training was conducted January 2001 on the Metrum-97 Magnetic Tape Recorder/Reproducer in Annapolis Junction, Maryland. The purpose of this particular training was to prepare a group of Russian specialists for independent operation and servicing of American telemetry equipment. The training consisted of lectures and practical exercises related to the Metrum-97. Instruction was given on principles of operation, operational modes, adjustment and calibration for individual circuitry units, and Metrum-97 specifications and structural diagrams.

National Interests: National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$15,000	0	8

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Training Program

The Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Training Program trains government representatives in-country to deter WMD proliferation among organized crime entities and assists customs officials and border guards in preventing unauthorized transfers of WMD and related materials.

In FY 2001, DOD (in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Customs Service) conducted in-country training and provided detection equipment to the former Soviet Union, the Baltic countries, and Eastern Europe.

National Interests: National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Counterterrorism)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,247,000	122	493

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Defense University

National Security Education Program

The National Security Education Program (NSEP) addresses areas and languages of the world critical to U.S. national security and underrepresented in U.S. study. The program awards scholarships to U.S. undergraduates to study abroad in geographic areas critical to U.S. national security in which U.S. students are traditionally underrepresented. The NSEP also awards fellowships to U.S. graduate students for the study of foreign areas, languages, and other international fields crucial to U.S. national security. Separately, NSEP awards grants to U.S. institutions of higher education to build or enhance programs of study in foreign areas, languages, and other fields critical to U.S. national security. This portion of the program reaches an estimated 800 participants (not reflected in the table below) through a variety of formats, including direct grants to two- and four-year U.S. institutions of higher education.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,500,000	210	0

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Africa Center for Strategic Studies

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies is one of five Department of Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies, and one of three integral components of the National Defense University. The Africa Center supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense/International Security Affairs, the Joint Staff, U.S. European Command, U.S. Central Command, and U.S. Pacific Command.

After its first two years of operation, the Africa Center is building a comprehensive program of seminars, symposia, conferences, research, and outreach activities designed to promote good governance and democratic values in the African defense and security sectors. Africa Center seminars and events unite senior African, European, and American military officers, civilian officials, elected officials, private citizens, and representatives of intergovernmental organizations in activities designed to generate critical thinking about Africa's security challenges. In particular, the Africa Center offers the only continent-wide, apolitical forum to examine several broad areas, including civil-military relations, security studies, defense economics, and conflict studies, among others. As events in Africa place new stresses on African leaders, these Center seminars, activities, and events develop important networks among African, American, and international military and civilian professionals who are then better equipped to confront challenges to the continent's peace and stability.

The Africa Center also works to maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and among its participants on matters relevant to its mission. The Africa Center uses its community programs, mailings, the Internet, and in-country contacts to develop a network of civilian and military defense professionals who can work together -- a key Center goal. Over time, the Africa Center envisions becoming the Department of Defense's premier institution for strategic-level security cooperation and discussion for the region. The Africa Center hopes that practitioners and academics alike in America, Africa, and Europe will think of the Africa Center as a key resource when a question concerning African security issues or DOD's policy arises.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction);
Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights;
Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$6,400,000	10	174

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) is a regional study, conference, and research center, whose mission is to enhance cooperation and build relationships through mutual understanding and study of comprehensive security issues among military and civilian representatives of the United States and Asia-Pacific nations. The Center provides a focal point where national officials and policy makers can gather to exchange ideas, explore pressing issues, and achieve a greater understanding of the challenges that shape the region's security environment. The Center is a complement to the U.S. Pacific Command's strategy of enhancing theater security cooperation and builds on USPACOM's strong bilateral relationships by focusing on the broader multilateral approach to addressing regional security issues.

The Center has three primary academic elements: the College of Security Studies, which is the central focus, and research and conference programs. College participants come from nearly every nation in the region and consist of senior military and government civilian equivalents in security-related positions. They participate in either the 12-week Executive course (offered three times per year) or the 1-week Senior Executive course geared to senior leaders at the two- to three-star level or civilian equivalent (offered twice per year).

In FY 2001, the College graduated three classes and expended travel funding in preparation to commence a fourth. The conference program hosted/co-hosted eleven conferences: Domestic Determinants of Security -- Security Institutions and Policy-Making Processes in the Asia-Pacific Region; Prospects of Indonesian Security; The 2001 Pacific Symposium -- Enhancing Regional Cooperation Through New Multinational Initiatives (co-hosted by USCINCPAC and the National Defense University's Institute for National Strategic Studies); Security Implications of Economic and Cultural Trends Conference; Island State Security Conference; Northeast Asia Peace and Progress Conference; United States-Japan Alliance Management Conference; Roles of NGOs in Indonesian Security Conference; Conventional Arms Rivalry in the Asia-Pacific Conference; Islam in Asia After September 11, 2001, Conference; and the Chiefs of Defense Conference -- Common Defense Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region (sponsored by USCINCPAC, with logistic support by APCSS). FY 2002 will bring about graduation of three College classes, two Senior Executive classes, and thirteen conferences.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,245,000	0	434

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies Washington Resident Program

The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies helps to develop civilian specialists in defense and military matters by providing graduate-level programs in defense planning and management, executive leadership, civil-military relations, and interagency operations. Its multifaceted programs are tailored to requirements identified by governments and specialists from all of the Hemisphere's democracies, including the United States and Canada.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,481,144	0	225

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The mission of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies is to create a more stable security environment by advancing democratic defense institutions and relationships; promoting active, peaceful engagement; and enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of the Americas, Europe, and Eurasia. This occurs through tailored advanced professional education and training of military and civilian officials, and by applied research. The Center consists of five programs: College of Defense and Security Studies, Foreign Area Officers Program, Foreign Language Training Center, Conference Center, and the Research Program. Additionally, the Center is the Secretariat for the Partnership for Peace Consortium.

The College of Defense and Security Studies offers three executive education courses. These courses consist of postgraduate-level studies that focus on how national security is formulated and maintained in democratic societies. There is a 2-week Senior Executive Seminar for parliamentarians/general officers and their civilian equivalents, a 15-week Executive Program for lieutenant colonels, colonels, and their civilian equivalents, and a 9-week course entitled "Leaders for the 21st Century" for majors, captains, and their civilian equivalents.

The 18-month Foreign Area Officers Program prepares U.S. and foreign military officers and Defense Department civilians for key assignments involving Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe; Russia; and Eurasia. The training includes advanced studies in Russian, Ukrainian, and other languages; political-military, military, and regional studies; and in-country internships. Foreign Area Officer students gain additional experience through close interaction with executive program participants and attendance at selected Marshall Center conferences.

The Foreign Language Training Center offers classroom, in-country, and computerized language instruction in nine languages for military and civilian linguists. In addition to refresher training, specialized interpretation courses in technical vocabulary for on-site inspection compliance, peacekeeping, and joint and combined exercise participation prepare linguists for specific assignments. English and German as a Second Language are electives popular with Defense and Security Studies executive course participants.

The Conference Center organizes 24 conferences per fiscal year on a variety of security-related topics designed to engage participants in constructive discussion. The program includes multinational, regional, and bilateral conferences and seminars. Part of the program is under the purview of the Partnership Support Program. Marshall Center Conference Teams work closely with the Marshall Center faculty and requesting countries to ensure that the conference purpose, objectives, and scope of attendance fulfill the needs of the participants.

The Research Program's objectives are to conduct long-term, interdisciplinary international research projects; establish and maintain contacts and research networks in Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe and Eurasia; engage academia of the region; assist in the development of materials that support course curricula and the conference program; and publish scholarly articles and books. The Research Program includes research workshops involving renowned scholars from throughout Europe and Eurasia.

The goal of the Marshall Center, in its capacity as the Secretariat for the Partnership for Peace Consortium, is to strengthen defense and military education through enhanced, national institutional cooperation in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council region. To fulfill this goal, the Marshall Center organizes conferences, workshops, and seminars as needed. The Marshall Center's programs and activities support the U.S. National and Military Strategies by directly reinforcing the U.S.-European Command Theater Engagement Strategy.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$27,332,800	70	1,840

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Military Contacts Program

The Military Contacts Program works with the military forces of selected countries to help them become positive, constructive elements of democratic societies during their transition to democracy and free market economies.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Closer Relationships with NATO

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,405,400	1,175	1,085

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Near East - South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

The Near East-South Asia (NESA) Center for Strategic Studies is the fifth regional study center established by the Department of Defense after the George C. Marshall Center, the Asia Pacific Center, the Africa Center, and the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies. It provides a means for engaging with current and future defense and diplomatic leaders in the region. It aims to promote regional stability and enhance security cooperation. The NESA Center was established October 31, 2000, as a component of the National Defense University in Washington, D.C. Its staff consists of 25 academic and administrative professionals.

The Center hosts four three-week long Executive Seminars per year, which focus on the following core curriculum areas: (1) sub-regional strategic issues; (2) the changing strategic environment; (3) security related decision-making; and (4) enhancing NESA regional security. Each Executive Seminar initially consists of approximately 35-45 students. Students are mid- to senior-grade officers (U.S. equivalent Col./Lt. Col.) and their civilian equivalents who have responsibilities in strategic planning. They come from the ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs, the Executive Branch, and other arenas. The seminar incorporates plenary lecture sessions, with much of the class time spent in seminar-style interchange and discussion. The seminar includes site visits to relevant D.C.-area institutions, library research and computer-based skills training, and culminates in a strategic issues problem-solving exercise.

The one-week Senior Executive Seminar focuses on some of the key areas covered in the longer Executive Seminar, but at a higher level. Senior-level civilian decision-makers and flag-officer level military personnel participate; the class size is about 25-30 students. The Senior Executive Seminar consists of a lecture and seminar-style discussion format.

Participation is open to military and official civilian government representatives of all countries within the NESA region with which the U.S. Government maintains formal diplomatic relations, as well as representatives from the United States and non-NESA countries that have strategic interests in the NESA region. Participants are nominated by their governments. The NESA Center will fund those participants coming from developing countries.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$207,000	6	91

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Olmsted Scholar Program

The Olmsted Scholar Program annually provides educational grants for two years of graduate study and other educational experiences in a foreign country to three competitively selected career officers with regular commissions (one from each of the three military departments). The spouses of Scholars receive grants to cover the costs of language training and to defray other expenses connected to their participation in their spouses' educational endeavors.

The Olmsted Scholars are nominated by their military services to study in foreign universities chosen by the grantees and approved by their services. The Olmsted Foundation Board of Directors has final say regarding these decisions. The Olmsted Scholars enroll as full-time students and study in a language other than English while interacting with the residents of the countries in which they are living. They must live on the economies of their host countries, and contact American military installations and embassies for necessary administrative and medical services only.

The Olmsted Program originated with the 1960 class of military officers. Its purpose then and now is to broadly educate those young career military officers who exhibit extraordinary potential for becoming this country's future military leaders. Becoming immersed in a foreign culture not only challenges young officers, it helps them mature and increases their sensitivity to the interests, viewpoints, and concerns of people around the world. This sensitivity is invaluable as the officer receives increased responsibility and becomes ever more involved with the leaders, both civilian and military, of the United States and other countries.

The Scholars are a growing body of talented and uniquely educated officers with the added dimension of their Olmsted Scholar experience. They have been assigned to high level staffs of their services, including NATO, command assignments, and the Joint Chiefs. As a group, they have followed a pattern of early promotion; many of the Scholars have achieved general officer and flag rank.

If an Olmsted Scholar has not earned an advanced degree after two years of study abroad, the Scholar, with Service permission, is eligible for partial assistance from the Foundation in completing requirements for an advanced degree at a university in the United States, at any time, either immediately upon return from overseas or later between assignments.

National Interests: National Security; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$846,676	20	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

State Partnership Program

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) State Partnership Program (SPP) links U.S. states with partner countries' defense ministries and other government agencies -- primarily through the vehicle of the States' National Guards -- for the purpose of improving bilateral relations with the United States. The program's goals reflect an evolving international affairs mission for the National Guard, and are designed to promote regional stability and civil-military relationships in support of U.S. policy objectives. While SPP began as a bilateral military-to-military contact program with which to engage the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, it has since grown and become a hybrid engagement tool in support of theater peacetime engagement plans, allowing interaction in social and economic, as well as military, spheres.

The value of the SPP is its ability to focus the attention of a small part of the Department of Defense -- a State National Guard -- on a single country or region in support of U.S. Government policies. This concentrated focus allows for the development of long-term personal relationships and a mechanism to catalyze support from outside the DOD, which otherwise would not occur but nevertheless complements U.S. policy.

The foreign and security policy justification for SPP activities include: (1) the need to engage National Guard and Reserve Component (RC) personnel in Active Component (AC) activities to maintain a unified U.S. fighting force, (2) the ability to ease operational tempo pressures on the AC through National Guard and RC participation, and (3) the growing ability of the National Guard and RC to provide specialized skills and expertise in the realm of civil-military affairs and specializations in areas such as disaster response, search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, and a myriad of other subject matter expertise that has been increasingly tasked to the RC.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Civil-Military Relations

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,094,300	551	829

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

The Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff delegates operational control for many training and exchange programs to Services and Commands while retaining oversight responsibility. These programs are coordinated by the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, and the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies.

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program

The Reserve Officer Exchange Program maintains an active relationship with countries that depend on cooperation in crisis and war. Every year reserve officers from the armed forces of the United States, United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany receive training in their mobilization duties and have the opportunity to experience the host nation's way of life. The officers familiarize themselves with the structure, organization, equipment, and operational doctrine of the armed forces of allied countries. The result is a reservist better prepared to deal with his or her mobilization assignment, and a citizen who returns to the community with a better understanding of the people and policies of a major alliance partner. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the German Ministry of Defense initiated the reserve officer exchange through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1985. The exchange with the United Kingdom began in 1989 with a signed MOU. The first German exchange involved seven officers from each nation. This number was increased to 15 in 1986 and has stabilized at approximately 20 since 1987 for both the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$180,983	32	40

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Service Academy Foreign Student Program

The Service Academy Foreign Student Program reserves a maximum of 40 billets for foreign students at each Service Academy. Applicants must be academically qualified. Foreign students from selected nations are admitted to all U.S. service academies as regular cadets and midshipmen. They complete a four-year course of instruction and receive a bachelor's degree in a major field of study. Students usually return to their home countries to serve in the same branch of military service as the academy in which they were enrolled.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Democracy & Human Rights;
Building military-to-military relationships

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,187,583	0	79

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Defense Personnel Exchange Program

Since World War II, the U.S. Military Departments and their counterparts in friendly foreign governments have entered into agreements establishing military personnel exchange programs. These agreements require each party to provide a reciprocal assignment of military personnel to substantially equivalent positions within the defense establishment of each participating government. Similar agreements call for the exchange of civilian personnel in programs covering scientists and engineers, intelligence analysts, and administrative and professional personnel. The Military Departments, the Office of the Secretary of Defense staff elements, and Defense Agencies participate in these civilian personnel exchange programs. These military and civilian personnel exchanges are designed to foster mutual understanding and cooperation between governments by familiarizing exchange program participants with the organization, administration, and operations of the other party. All such personnel exchange programs established by the DOD Components constitute the Defense Personnel Exchange Program.

National Interests: National Security

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,398,122	505	604

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$21,563,605†	\$21,560,605	\$3,000†	\$217,500†	\$102,990†	\$70,476†	\$0†	\$21,954,571†	10,129

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Public Affairs
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202
www.ed.gov • 202-401-1576

The Department of Education's mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation.

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

The International Education Exchange Program provides support for education exchange activities in civics and government education and economic education between the United States and eligible countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and any country that was formerly a republic of the Soviet Union. Award recipients make available to educators from eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civics and economic education developed in the United States. The grantees help these countries to translate and adapt curricular programs in civics and economic education for students and teachers, and to translate and adapt training programs for teachers. Grantees provide for the exchange of ideas and experiences among educators and leaders through seminars on the basic principles of U.S. constitutional democracy and economics, and through visits to school systems, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations that conduct exemplary programs in civics and economic education. Grantees are also responsible for determining the effects of educational programs on students' development of the knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the improvement of constitutional democracy.

The program is designed and implemented in collaboration with the Department of State, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other efforts. The appropriated funds for this program totaled \$10 million for FY 2001. The funds were divided equally between activities in civics and government education, and activities in economic education.

Civics and Government Education Program

The Civics and Government Education Program provides for a series of exchanges among educators and leaders in civics education in the United States and countries in Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and nations of the former Soviet Bloc. This program provides students, educators, and leaders with opportunities to learn civics education and to assist each other in improving education for democracy in their respective nations.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Improvement of Education

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,935,253	137	297

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Economic Education Program

The Economic Education Program's mission is to help educators from eligible countries reform their educational systems and educate their citizens for the transition to a market economy, through professional development; materials translation, adaptation, and development; organizations development; and study tours, conferences, and other exchanges. The program helps U.S. educators prepare American students to think, choose, and function effectively in a changing global economy, through multilateral exchanges with colleagues from countries making the transition to a market economy.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,002,880	132	7,938

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Office of Postsecondary Education

The Office of Postsecondary Education houses the International Education and Graduate Programs Service (IEGPS) and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

The IEGPS administers 14 programs to expand the international dimension of American education and to increase U.S. capabilities in the less commonly taught foreign languages and related area studies. IEGPS's mission includes the funding of foreign language and area training, curriculum development, research, and a wide range of international education activities.

Nine programs are conducted primarily in the United States: National Resource Centers, Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, International Research and Studies, Language Resource Centers, Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language, Business and International Education, Centers for International Business Education, Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access, and the Institute for International Public Policy. These programs are authorized by Title VI of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended.

Five programs are conducted overseas. Four of these programs are authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act): Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, Faculty Research Abroad, Group Projects Abroad, and Seminars Abroad. These programs favor projects that focus on any world area other than Western Europe. The American Overseas Research Centers Program is authorized by Title VI of the HEA.

American Overseas Research Centers Program

The American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) Program provides grants to consortia of institutions of higher education that (1) receive more than 50 percent of their funding from public or private U.S. sources, (2) have a permanent presence in the country in which the center is located, and (3) are tax-exempt organizations.

The grants provide support to establish or operate overseas research centers that promote postgraduate research, exchanges, and area studies. Grants may be used to pay for all or a portion of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program, including faculty and staff stipends and salaries; faculty, staff, and student travel; operation and maintenance of overseas facilities; teaching and research materials; acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of library collections; bringing visiting scholars and faculty to a center to teach or conduct research; organizing and managing conferences; and publication and dissemination of materials for scholars and the general public.

For additional information consult the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.274.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$800,000	107	5

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

European Community-United States of America Cooperation Program in Higher Education and Vocational Education

The European Community-United States of America Cooperation Program in Higher Education and Vocational Education, which is administered by FIPSE, aims to add a new European Community/United States dimension to student-centered cooperation and to bring balanced benefits to both the European Community and the United States. The essential objectives are as follows: promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the European Community and the United States including broader knowledge of their languages, cultures, and institutions; improving the quality of human resource development and transatlantic student mobility including the promotion of mutual understanding; encouraging the exchange of expertise in new developments in higher education and/or vocational education and training; forming or enhancing partnerships among higher education, vocational education, or training institutions, professional associations, public authorities, businesses, and other associations as appropriate; and introducing an added-value dimension to transatlantic cooperation which complements bilateral cooperation between Member States of the European Community and the United States as well as other European Community and United States programs and initiatives in higher education and vocational training.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,600,000	160	140

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad (DDRA) Program, through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to doctoral candidates to go abroad to conduct full-time dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program trains U.S. academic specialists interested in teaching about world areas and foreign languages critical to the U.S. national interest.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, part 662; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46363; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.022.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,488,960	129	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad (FRA) Program, through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to faculty members to enable them to conduct full-time research abroad in modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program assists faculty members at U.S. institutions to maintain the professional skills necessary for their respective specialized fields through the support of their research projects overseas.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 663; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46361, pp. 46364-46366; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.019.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,264,700	26	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) Program provides educational opportunities overseas for American teachers, students, and faculty at U.S. higher education institutions. It is intended to be a means of developing and improving modern foreign language and area studies at U.S. colleges and universities.

Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education, state departments of education, private nonprofit educational organizations, and consortia of such institutions, departments, and organizations.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 664; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46361, pp. 46366-46368; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.021.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,459,000	733	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad (SA) Program provides opportunities for qualified U.S. elementary and secondary school teachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty to participate in short-term seminars abroad on topics in the social sciences and the humanities or on the languages of participating countries.

For a more detailed description of the program consult the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.018.

National Interests: Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,612,812	155	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education

The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education, administered by FIPSE, is a grant competition run cooperatively by the governments of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The program promotes a student-centered, North American dimension to education and training in a wide range of academic and professional disciplines by funding collaborative efforts in the form of consortia consisting of at least two academic institutions from each country. The funding period lasts for four years.

The goal of the program is to improve the quality of human resource development in the United States, Canada, and Mexico and to explore ways to prepare students for work throughout North America. To achieve this goal, participating consortia must meet the following objectives: mutual recognition and portability of academic credits among North American institutions; development of shared, common, or core curricula among North American institutions; acquisition of the languages and exposure to the cultures of the United States, Canada, and Mexico; development of student apprenticeships or other work related experiences; and increased cooperation and exchange among academic personnel among North American institutions. The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education also encourages consortia to achieve these objectives by extending partnerships beyond higher education and training institutions to include others such as business and industry, professional associations, and public authorities in the three countries.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Health; Populations; Environment

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,100,000	54	53

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program

The U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program (U.S.-Brazil Program), administered by FIPSE, is a grant competition run cooperatively by the governments of the United States and Brazil. The U.S.-Brazil Program fosters university partnerships through the exchange of undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and staff within the context of bilateral curricular development. Students benefit from having an international curriculum and cultural dimension added to their studies through a combination of bilateral curricular innovation and study abroad.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Improvement of Undergraduate Education

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$300,000	23	40

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,148,691†	\$1,148,691†	\$0†	\$955,000†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,041†	\$2,117,732†	75

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585
www.energy.gov • 202-586-4670

The Department of Energy (DOE) conducts a broad array of research and operational programs relating to energy resources, national nuclear security, environmental quality, and science. The DOE mission is as follows: To foster a secure and reliable energy system that is environmentally and economically sustainable; to be a responsible steward of the nation's nuclear weapons; to clean up the Department's facilities; to lead in the physical sciences and advance the biological, environmental, and computational sciences; and to provide premier scientific instruments for the nation's research enterprise. To accomplish this mission, the Department engages in interagency crosscutting activities and international partnerships.

The Department actively seeks international cooperation on energy policy and related goals and objectives. The Department of Energy's mission is accomplished through a comprehensive program of research and development activities at national laboratories, which involve leading scientists, engineers, and other technical staff. In addition, DOE programs provide energy-essential services and operational activities ranging from power generation to marketing the nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Many of these programs benefit from regular international exchanges and training. These benefits are leading to enhanced energy security, improvements in environmental quality, reduced threat of nuclear proliferation, and support for foreign policy initiatives and the comparative position of U.S. industry in world trade.

During FY 2001, the Department of Energy has been reorganizing and reforming the management of international exchanges and training across the DOE complex in order to provide greater accountability for these activities. The Department has identified a number of program improvements that will provide consistent and comprehensive information and is implementing the reporting enhancements required to provide this information to the IAWG for its FY 2002 inventory report. By then DOE will have resolved the major, longstanding problems that have led to inconsistent and unreliable information regarding the Department's international exchanges and training activities. The Department's centralized systems for tracking and monitoring foreign visitors and foreign travel will be used to collect the key information describing all international exchanges sponsored by or on behalf of DOE programs.

FY 2001 data is limited to the activities of the DOE Exchange Visitor Program Number G-5-267; data on other international exchanges, training, or travel are not included. Also, funding data is incomplete. This program addresses activities associated with the following key organizations: The Sandia National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, National Energy Technology Laboratory, the Golden (Colorado) Field Office, which

includes the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and General Atomics of San Diego, California.

National Nuclear Security Administration

National Nuclear Security Administration Programs

Participants in National Nuclear Security Administration programs work in tandem with U.S. counterparts to promote the mission of the National Nuclear Security Administration:

- To enhance United States national security through the military application of nuclear energy.
- To maintain and enhance the safety, reliability, and performance of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile, including the ability to design, produce, and test, in order to meet national security requirements.
- To provide the United States Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants and to ensure the safe and reliable operation of those plants.
- To promote international nuclear safety and nonproliferation.
- To reduce global danger from weapons of mass destruction.
- To support U.S. leadership in science and technology.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$140,000	0	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility. Activities include providing information on advanced technologies, systems, and partnership opportunities that promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and pollution prevention; assisting U.S. industry to develop clean, renewable, and more economical sources of electricity; and providing case studies about technologies, such as solar thermal, biomass, fuel-cells, hydrogen, and high-temperature superconductors.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$687,828	0	26

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Environmental Management

Environmental Management Programs

In the Environmental Management Office, the major programmatic areas are environmental restoration, including remediation, decommission, and decontamination work at DOE sites; waste management, including transportation, treatment, and disposal of transuranic wastes generated at DOE facilities; science and technology to develop improved and more cost-efficient cleanup technologies; and material and facility stabilization, including stabilizing and safeguarding excess nuclear materials stored in various forms and locations and reducing potential risks.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	0	5

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Fossil Energy

Fossil Energy Programs

The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. Increased focus on developing new concepts of fossil energy technologies that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to the nation's energy security, and ensure the availability of affordable fossil fuels.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	0	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology

Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology

The Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology addresses technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants, supports nuclear energy research and nuclear science education, provides power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs, develops technologies for production and application of isotopes technologies, and provides medical research and industrial isotopes.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Global Issues (Health, Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	0	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Policy and International Affairs

Office of Policy and International Affairs Programs

The Office of Policy and International Affairs supports international exchange and training activities, including visits and assignments of foreign nationals at DOE national laboratories and research institutions in support of energy and environmental issues.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$70,000	0	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Science

Science Programs

The Office of Science funds basic research to advance the fundamental science and technology knowledge base, to train future scientists and researchers, to promote national energy security, and to maintain U.S. scientific leadership. Areas covered include basic energy sciences research in materials and chemical sciences, engineering and geosciences, and energy biosciences; magnetic fusion energy; health and environmental research; high energy and nuclear physics; and computational and technology research in mathematical, informational, and computational sciences.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction);
Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability);
Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$250,863	0	25

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$93,552,685	\$93,523,565	\$29,120	\$556,770†	\$854,634†	\$44,000†	\$24,958†	\$95,033,047†	3,592

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of International Affairs
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201
www.os.dhhs.gov • 202-690-6174

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the Cabinet-level department of the federal executive branch most concerned with people and most involved with the nation's human concerns. In one way or another, it touches the lives of more Americans than any other federal agency. It is literally a department of people serving people, from newborn infants to persons requiring health services to the elderly.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is charged with protecting the public health of the nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions and responding to public health emergencies.

Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program promotes and supports medical and scientific research and development. The CDC provides specialized training and work experience on topics such as epidemiology, diagnosis of selected infectious diseases, laboratory data management systems, scientific communications, biostatistics, and training in the basics of performing health surveys and assessments.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,932,726	0	100

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) consists of 24 separate Institutes and Centers and is the principal biomedical research institute of the U.S. Government. The Fogarty International Center (FIC) is the focal point for international programs at NIH.

International Neurological Science Fellowship Program

The International Neurological Science Fellowship Program provides opportunities for junior- or mid-career health professionals and scientists in the neurological sciences to enhance their basic or clinical science research skills in a research setting in the United States. Preference is given to applicants from developing countries who are currently working or planning careers in health organizations or health professional schools. Applicants must demonstrate that upon completion of the fellowship they will have the opportunity to use their newly acquired skills to teach or direct others, or to pursue research, upon return to their home country. The objective of this fellowship program is to prepare candidates for leadership positions in research, academic, and public health institutions. Three 12-month fellowships are available each year. They are awarded only to applicants of the highest quality.

In FY 2001, the National Institute of Neurological Disabilities and Strokes supported three neurological science fellowships to investigators from China, the Czech Republic, and Egypt.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$131,116	0	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Cancer Institute Programs

The Short-Term Scientists Exchange Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) promotes collaboration in cancer research between postdoctoral foreign scientists and NCI intramural and extramural scientists. The exchanges last from several weeks to one year. The program also allows foreign scientists to visit another country for specialized training. The Oncology Research Faculty Development Program offers postdoctoral researchers from lesser or under-developed countries the opportunity to work with NCI intramural and extramural scientists for up to three years. The EORTC/NCI (European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer) Exchange and NCI/JCFCR (Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research) Exchange Programs also offer long-term support.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,069,509	0	117

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Research Service Award

The National Research Service Award (NRSA) allows postdoctoral scientists, up to seven years beyond the doctoral degree, to pursue research in the United States or in a foreign institution. This program is administered by the categorical components of NIH.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,016,597	0	49

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Guest Researchers

NIH Guest Researchers carry out independent research using NIH facilities and equipment, but without NIH funding. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	67

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Special Volunteers

NIH Special Volunteers work in collaboration with and under the direction of an NIH sponsor. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	405

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Visiting Program

Established in 1950, the NIH Visiting Program is the largest of the NIH scientific exchange programs. Program participants must be invited to the NIH by a senior intramural investigator who will sponsor the visitor's research training or experience. Visiting Program participants are funded by the NIH and are placed in one of two subcategories: (1) Visiting Fellows -- junior scientists with less than five years of relevant postdoctoral research experience who come to the NIH for research training. They receive a stipend and are not considered employees of NIH. (2) Visiting Scientists -- scientists who come to the NIH to conduct collaborative research. They receive a salary and are considered employees.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$89,110,504	0	2,841

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

To implement the mission of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the International Program coordinates activities with international and regional organizations, other agencies of the U.S. Government, and nongovernmental organizations involved in research on drug abuse and its related health consequences. Through the International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange (INVEST) Program, NIDA fosters international research collaboration through technical consultation, scientific exchange, information dissemination and international communications networking, and research fellowships.

The NIDA research training reported for FY 2001 includes support for three Distinguished Scientists Awards, three Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Awards, two INVEST Fellowship awards, and two International Traveling Fellowship Awards.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$292,233	0	10

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Note: All of the HHS component agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Administration for Children and Families, and the Administration on Aging, provide briefings for foreign visitors who come to the United States on exchange programs or on their own initiative. Briefings for these visitors, who number in the hundreds, cover the full range of HHS's responsibilities, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs; programs for older persons; services for children, youth, and families; the developmentally disabled; disadvantaged populations; refugees; and income support and related programs. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Although no international exchange program exists at the Food and Drug Administration, during FY 2001, the agency received 1,538 international visitors mainly from foreign counterpart regulatory agencies. These visitors were usually funded by their respective governments, and visited the agency on an ad hoc basis. Most visitors stayed for one or two days. These visitors are not included in the data provided by HHS.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	183

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
www.hud.gov • 202-708-1112

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the principal federal agency responsible for programs concerned with the nation's housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improvement and development of the nation's communities.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research supervises HUD's research activities and the development of its policies and is responsible for experimental housing and technical studies.

HUD International Visitors Program

In FY 2001, the Department of Housing and Urban Development continued its international visitor programs within the Office of International Affairs. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, HUD undertook a variety of cooperative activities of mutual interest. In addition to formal exchange programs, HUD continued to arrange appointments for foreign government officials and technical experts interested in design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD sought to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD were usually funded by foreign governments or through programs sponsored by the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Office of International Affairs receives no general program funds to support these exchange programs. Private sector participants provide their own funding.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development);
Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	64	119

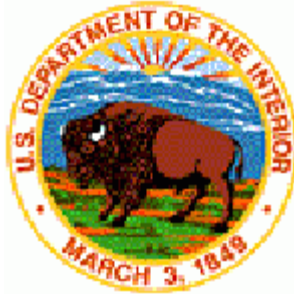
Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,561,640	\$3,883,583	\$3,678,057	\$44,670†	\$37,475†	\$185,965†	\$75,820†	\$7,905,570†	3,116

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
www.doi.gov • 202-208-3048

The mission of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is to protect and provide access to America's natural and cultural heritage and honor the nation's federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science. The Department has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

(1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross border fires.

(2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.

(3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention to Combat Desertification
- Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
- The 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
- The 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
- Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
- Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks), park management, and addressing environmental hazards (e.g., monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation was created in 1902 to provide a reliable water supply for the development of the 17 Western States. Reclamation today is the largest water wholesaler in the United States, providing water supply to more than 31 million people and 10 million acres of irrigated land. It is also the nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power and the fifth largest electric utility. In addition to supplying water and generating hydropower, Reclamation projects address a wide array of other needs, including flood control, recreation, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat and other environmental purposes.

Reclamation has long been active internationally and it routinely makes its expertise available to other countries, largely on a reimbursable basis. It has trained over 10,000 engineers and scientists from over 80 countries. Reclamation has provided expertise in a wide variety of areas, including dam safety, water conservation, water reuse, environmental protection and restoration, integrated water resources management, water quality, and desalination. Reclamation currently is most active in Latin America, the Middle East, East Asia, and the Southern African Region.

International Visitors Program

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. The Bureau routinely assists other water resource agencies by providing reimbursable technical training programs. Training programs are tailored to the needs of participants. The focus of these training programs is related to water resource development and management. Visitor programs consist of visits of less than eight hours and generally provide the visitor with an overview of the Bureau of Reclamation or an on-site visit to any of its facilities. This program does not receive appropriated funds from the Department of Interior.

Technical training programs are coordinated by the International Affairs Group; reimbursement to the Bureau of Reclamation is required. All visitors provide their own financial support and logistical arrangements.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment); Sustainable Development; Furtherance of U.S. Foreign Policy

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$70,400	0	489

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.O. 87-256,75 Stat 527; U.S.C. Title 22, Chapter 33, Section 2452), which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, under which the NPS sponsors program number G-3-0342.

NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973 (P.L. 96-515) which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

Finally, as a complement to its domestic Volunteers in Parks program, NPS places foreign residents in U.S. parks to help them learn about our park system by working directly in a park, to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

International Volunteers in Park Program

The National Park Service Exchange Visitor Program provides park related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interest of international education and cultural exchange.

Participation in the program increased from 134 trainees, or participants, in FY 2000, to 144, in FY 2001. The change is a result of increased inclusion of international trainees in cooperative international program work plan activities. Several National Parks, which participated in the Sister Park Program, provided training for volunteers from their foreign partner's land management agency.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$310,766	127	144

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of International Affairs

International Technical Assistance Program

With donor funds, the Department of the Interior can provide training and technical assistance to countries in areas of DOI staff expertise, which include protected area management, cultural resources management, environmental education, endangered species conservation, visitor services, recreation management, fire management, minerals management, abandoned mine lands reclamation, ecotourism, wildlife law enforcement, resource interpretation, park infrastructure, and concessions management. Expertise is drawn from the various departmental bureaus.

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

- DOI offers technical experts with a depth of applied technical knowledge, international experience, and relevant language skills.
- DOI fosters direct, sustained exchanges between U.S. natural resource managers and their host-country counterparts. These are often direct government-to-government partnerships.
- DOI covers all salaries for the technical assistance it provides. In fact, DOI contributes approximately \$25,000 in salaries for each \$50,000 of donor contribution.
- DOI responds rapidly to technical assistance requests.
- DOI can employ its large internal training staff to provide professional "train-the-trainer" workshops to ensure long-term program sustainability.

DOI technical assistance is offered on a reimbursable basis. Donor funds cover the costs of travel and per diem of DOI technical staff, support for field activities, equipment, and program management.

DOI did not submit data for the entire fiscal year. This submission represents the period of December 15, 2000 - June 15, 2001. During that period, DOI was involved in technical assistance and training in 11 countries: Bangladesh, Croatia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, and Tanzania.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,820,000	50	685

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, the earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, the USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending their research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principals of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. It also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principals of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Program

The U.S. Geological Survey's International Visitor Exchange Program provides research, study, and training opportunities for selected international academia and professionals. Participation in projects includes, but is not limited to, the following disciplines: biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities.

In FY 2001, the USGS hosted a total of 79 foreign visitors in its International Exchange Program. USGS made arrangements for program participants to be placed not only at USGS installations, but at other federal and non-federal locations in the United States. The majority of these international visitors participated in important scientific research coordinated by USGS scientists.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,360,474	1,542	79

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$61,177,303†	\$3,684,662†	\$57,492,641	\$146,550†	\$0†	\$0†	\$6,951†	\$61,330,804†	20,341

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Public Affairs
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The Department of Justice, under the Attorney General, enforces federal laws and contributes to the fair and efficient administration of the federal justice system. The Department is responsible for detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating criminal offenders; upholding the civil rights of all Americans; enforcing laws to protect the environment; ensuring healthy business competition in America's free enterprise system; safeguarding the consumer from fraudulent activity; enforcing the immigration laws of the United States; and representing the American people in all legal matters involving the U.S. Government.

The Department's international training activities assist the law enforcement and judicial communities of foreign nations in their efforts to develop self-sustaining institutions that will ensure open, reliable, and impartial justice for an entire population. Various entities within the Department of Justice apply their specialized expertise to offer international training, which supports specific U.S. foreign policy goals.

Antitrust Division

For over six decades, the mission of the Antitrust Division has been to promote and protect the competitive process -- and the American economy -- through the enforcement of the antitrust laws. The antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of the antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division institutes a civil action seeking a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations. Many of the Division's accomplishments on these fronts were made possible by an unprecedented level of cooperation and coordination with foreign antitrust enforcement agencies and with State Attorneys General.

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in

the marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies. Technical assistance is provided by placing two-person attorney/economist teams from the Antitrust Division and the FTC in foreign competition offices for extended periods, and short-term missions on specific competition issues, economic sectors, or current cases. The Antitrust Division also assists competition offices in developing and refining competition laws and related policies, and trains competition office staff on investigative techniques, legal and economic concepts, and analytical methods.

In FY 2001 the Antitrust Division, with the FTC, provided technical assistance to several competition agencies, including Argentina, Croatia, Romania, Russia, and South Africa. The Division also participated in seminars sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD), which provided assistance to countries such as Venezuela and Brazil. USAID provided funding for most programs, with some costs funded by the Antitrust Division and the host country. As was done in FY 2000, the Antitrust Division and the FTC placed resident advisors in South Africa to provide advice and assistance in competition policy and law enforcement.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$52,162	71	655

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 93 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under the more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) supports U.S. foreign policy by providing developmental assistance to foreign criminal justice systems. ICITAP projects are developed under the policy direction of the Departments of State and Justice, with funding from the latter, to advance mid- and long-term U.S. policy objectives in promoting democracy and respect for human rights and combating international crime. All ICITAP efforts are based on internationally recognized human rights and democratic principles. ICITAP conducts five principle types of assistance projects: (1) law enforcement training and development programs within international peacekeeping operations; (2) counter-crime programs in emerging democracies; (3) developmental assistance to established democracies in maintaining or improving internal security; (4) comprehensive academy development programs; and (5) directed training courses at the request of the State Department.

In the context of international peacekeeping missions following internal civil conflict or outside intervention, it is often necessary to effect rapid and radical change to the police as an institution. This involves changing the institutional orientation from a police agency that functions in service to the State to one that adheres to the democratic principles as a service to protect the people. ICITAP projects in El Salvador, Guatemala, Albania, Kosovo, and Bosnia are examples of this type of effort.

In other programs, ICITAP provides technical assistance and training to one or more discrete aspects of a country's existing law enforcement organization, such as enhancement of forensic capabilities, expansion of criminal investigation skills and techniques, and development of internal discipline mechanisms. ICITAP's programs in Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, South Africa, and the New Independent States fall into this category. The vast majority of the participants represent federal, state, or local law enforcement.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$37,639,268	232	2,638

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training / International Visitors Program

The Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) works in coordination with and is funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (DOS/INL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development. OPDAT has been a key participant in U.S. efforts to strengthen democratic governments by helping to build justice systems that promote the rule of law and serve the public interest.

OPDAT serves as the Department's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who want to closely examine the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of the Justice Department to discuss such issues as money laundering, organized crime, asset forfeiture, narcotics and other drugs, ethics and public corruption, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, civil rights, and international judicial assistance and extradition. The opportunity for comparative law dialogue, which the visitors' program presents, aids the Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$45,042	629	801

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

The Department of Justice is responsible for furthering U.S. law enforcement interests. This responsibility extends to the international arena. Accordingly, Justice has undertaken a role in assisting foreign counterparts in their efforts to improve their criminal justice systems. The Attorney General charged the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) to engage in international administration of justice programs as they involve prosecutorial and judicial functions and to administer the program which supports international visitors to Justice. OPDAT is authorized to represent Justice in dealings with the State Department, USAID, and other relevant agencies in matters that fall within its mission. OPDAT is authorized to represent Justice in dealings with foreign officials, consistent with its mission and in consultation with the Department of State.

OPDAT provides global assistance for prosecutors and judicial officials by offering technical assistance, legal training, resources, and academic support. In addition to training personnel, OPDAT stations experienced prosecutors, called Resident Legal Advisors, in countries where OPDAT provides long-term rule of law programs.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Anti-corruption

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$15,913,037	468	5,371

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

International Narcotics Control Training Program

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize the training programs and maximize exposure to those areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,715,580	0	1,767

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

International Training Programs

The FBI serves as the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Units (ITAU) I and II provide operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's Legal Attaches, the American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The FBI International Training and Assistance Units formulate and coordinate country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) in Budapest and Bangkok.

FBI special agents, other federal law enforcement officers, and state/local police officers with specific course expertise travel to ILEA to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in short courses, one- to two-week training seminars, and an eight-week course. Training usually focuses on the areas of financial crime, organized crime, and violent crime.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,662,999	761	6,594

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of Justice Programs

Since 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims. OJP's senior management team -- comprised of the Assistant Attorney General (AAG), the Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG), and the five bureau heads -- works together with dedicated managers and line staff to carry out this mission.

Office of Justice Programs

The Office for Victims of Crime staff exchanged information and ideas concerning services to crime victims. The Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention disseminated information about their programs and projects at international meetings and conferences.

The international activities of the National Institute of Justice fostered cooperation and collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the United States and its companion criminal justice agencies in other countries in the research, development, evaluation, and operational use of law enforcement technologies. These activities gave participants the opportunity to share ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding in areas of mutual interest. Program activities included Crime Mapping Research, International Visiting Fellowships, partnerships with the Ukraine and Moldova, and standardizing an international drug surveillance system through the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$149,215	55	299

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,801,677	\$7,448,350	\$353,327	\$61,665†	\$0†	\$0†	\$31,460	\$7,894,802†	3,084

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the Department's international responsibilities, which include assisting in the formulation of international economic, social, trade, and immigration policies affecting American workers; gathering and disseminating information on child labor practices worldwide; promoting respect for international labor standards to protect the economic and physical well-being of workers in the United States and around the world; gathering and disseminating information on foreign labor markets and programs; disseminating information on the implementation of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation; and carrying out overseas technical assistance projects.

National Administrative Office Programs

The National Administrative Office (NAO) was established as mandated by the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), a supplemental agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The NAALC promotes cooperative activities between the signatories in many labor areas including, but not limited to, workers' rights, occupational safety and health, human resource development, labor statistics, and labor-management relations. In addition to its many other functions under the NAALC, the NAO coordinates trilateral labor cooperative activities with Canada and Mexico. These activities consist of seminars, training sessions, working groups and conferences, joint research projects, technical assistance projects, and any other such activities agreed upon by the Agreement signatories.

In FY 2001, the NAO participated in the following international exchanges/training activities:

-- The Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively in Canada and the United States - February 1-2, 2001, in Toronto, Canada. The conference explored the legislative frameworks in both countries that protects the right to organize and bargain collectively, including limitations to and expansions of these rights. Also discussed was the impact on international instruments, such as the NAALC and the ILO, on these rights.

-- The Application of U.S. Labor Law to Migrant Agricultural Worker Issues - May 23-24, 2001, in Washington, D.C. This event was held pursuant to the May 2000 ministerial agreement signed by the labor ministers of Canada, Mexico, and the United States. During this event, government officials discussed U.S. laws regarding employment discrimination, minimum employment standards, safety and health, inspection processes, and protection for legal and undocumented migrant agricultural workers.

-- A Public Forum: Promoting Dialogue Among Migrant Agricultural Workers, Growers, and Government Officials - August 8, 2001, in Yakima, Washington. The event was held pursuant to the May 2000 ministerial agreement. Among the issues addressed at the Forum were the rights and protections for migrant agricultural workers in the United States as they related to occupational safety and health, compensation for work-related illnesses and injuries, and industrial relations. The Forum also provided an opportunity for discussion on housing, pesticide use, and field sanitation issues.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Democracy & Human Rights; Labor Standards

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$30,391	182	193

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Programs

The Office of Foreign Relations (OFR) within the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) administers an international technical assistance program to developing countries, as well as to countries in transition from communism, through the organization and delivery of U.S. skills, resources, technology, and personnel to address labor-related projects. Program objectives include protecting the basic rights of workers and strengthening developing countries' abilities to create and to institutionalize social safety net policies and programs. Several types of programs, such as study tours, training, information exchanges, and consultations, are used depending on the needs of the target audience.

In FY 2001, OFR was involved in international exchanges and training with countries in the Caribbean, North America, Central America, South America, Central and Eastern Europe, and Eurasia. Topics included: labor market information systems, labor management relations, occupational safety and health and other working conditions, pension and social insurance reform, skills training, and workforce development.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Labor Standards; Social Safety Net

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$7,483,967	35	2,593

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact-finding agency of the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. It collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; consumer and producer prices, consumer expenditures, and import and export prices; wages and employee benefits; productivity and technological change; employment projections; and international comparisons of labor statistics.

International Labor Statistics Center

The ILSC of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts several seminars of 4-6 weeks' duration each year. The seminars are designed to strengthen the participants' abilities to collect and analyze economic and labor statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. The Center will also arrange programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. A course on Training of Trainers (TOT) is offered after several scheduled seminars as well. The Bureau charges tuition for participation in the seminars and special programs. Participants are sponsored by their own governments; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies; international organizations such as the Asia Foundation; or, in some cases, by the U.S. Agency for International Development's country missions.

Note: Funding for the ILSC is generated from the tuition paid by outside organizations for participants to attend the seminars offered. No monies appropriated to the BLS are used to fund participation in the ILSC seminars.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$287,319	0	81

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$402,411,199	\$259,339,947	\$143,071,252	\$44,397,504	\$45,701,801	\$71,570,357	\$1,422,747	\$565,503,608	45,776

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of Public Information
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The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is a unique organization which plays an essential role within the United States Department of State. The Bureau's personnel, who include special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, Civil Service specialists, and contractors, work together as a team to ensure that the State Department can carry out its foreign policy missions safely and securely.

Diplomatic Security has a broad scope of global responsibilities, with protection of people, information, and property as its top priority. Overseas, DS develops and implements effective security programs to safeguard all personnel who work in every U.S. diplomatic mission around the world. In the United States, the Bureau protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level who visit the United States. DS develops and implements security programs to protect all (more than 90) domestic State Department facilities as well as the residence of the Secretary of State.

Antiterrorism Assistance Program

The goal of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) is to improve the capabilities of foreign countries to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies. ATA training enhances the antiterrorism skills of foreign police, law enforcement, and security officials while adhering to and fostering human rights standards, and provides a vehicle for continued contact and dialogue between U.S. and foreign security officials.

National Interests: National Security; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$28,632,600	0	3,908

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

The number of U.S. trainers was not reported. Funds expended for site assessments are included along with funds used solely for training.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) is a policy support bureau within the Department of State. Previously part of the United States Information Agency (USIA), ECA became part of the Department of State as a result of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, which integrated USIA into the Department on October 1, 1999.

ECA promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural exchange activities. The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies, and by increasing the knowledge of Americans about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests.

The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with State Department posts, Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). These institutions are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

Citizen Exchange Program

Citizen Exchange Programs primarily aim to increase understanding and acceptance of U.S. strategic goals by foreign decision makers, opinion leaders, and publics by developing cadres of foreign leaders and societies whose knowledge, skills, and abilities have been informed by exposure to American values, ideas, models, and traditions, and who will have a multiplier effect on their societies; and by providing accurate and authoritative information to target audiences. Citizen exchanges are flexible tools for dealing with often contentious U.S. foreign policy issues. They bolster U.S. strategic goals and traditional alliances through merit-based grants to nonprofit institutions, including local community organizations, professional associations, and universities, aimed at addressing these goals. The grants involve a wide variety of American citizens, from judges to scientists to grass-roots volunteers, from artists to business leaders to high school students. Hundreds of thousands of U.S. and foreign citizens are touched by these programs through exchanging ideas, addressing conflicts, and constructing solutions to global problems.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Democracy & Human Rights; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$14,981,426	7,814	8,345

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Cyprus-America Scholarship Program

Founded in 1981, the Cyprus-America Scholarship Program (CASP) is a human resource development program originally sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development but currently under the sponsorship of ECA.

CASP's mission is to strengthen the pool of trained manpower to assist in the economic and social development of Cyprus. The program is administered in Cyprus by the Cyprus Fulbright Commission (CFC); AMIDEAST is contracted by the CFC to handle the U.S.-based program activity. CASP works with both the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. CASP's mission is being met by providing academic scholarships for Greek and Turkish Cypriot students who have come to the United States to study for both bachelor's and master's degrees at American universities. Thus far, more than 1,300 Cypriots have received degrees through the program. The program also supports short-term, technical training in areas targeted by the Cyprus Planning Bureau. Over 600 mid-career professionals, in both the public and private sectors, have upgraded their skills in collaboration with American counterparts.

The program also recently began sponsoring bicomunal training both in Cyprus and the United States. While bicomunalism is implicit in all CASP activities, a series of workshops has been specifically designed to bring Greek and Turkish Cypriots together to establish a foundation for cooperation and communication and to provide a basis for future collaborative effort. The subjects chosen for these workshops are management, conflict resolution, and journalism, and thus far have involved more than 1,000 participants at all levels of the Cypriot society. The Cypriot participants on CASP have had a chance to experience firsthand the culture and the educational system of the United States, as well as to introduce their own country and culture to the Americans they meet. They return home with an enhanced understanding that is the key characteristic of educational and technical exchange.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health); Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,980,000	0	332

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs

Under the auspices of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992, known as the FREEDOM Support Act, ECA administers a host of exchange programs that are geared towards providing current and emerging leaders from Russia and Eurasia with the experience and skills necessary to help build democratic infrastructures and market economies in their societies. ECA programs target high school, university, postgraduate, and professional audiences to embrace the widest possible number of emerging leaders. The length and scope of these programs range from short-term visits to full academic degree programs. Following is a list of the programs: Graduate Exchanges, Undergraduate Exchanges, Young Leaders Program, Junior Faculty Development Program, Fellowships in Contemporary Issues, Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX), Teacher Exchange Program, FREEDOM Support Grants, Community Connections, Productivity Enhancement Program, Professional Training Programs, University Partnerships, Secondary School Linkage Program, Teaching Excellence Awards, English Teaching Fellows, Civics for Secondary Education, the Internet Access and Training Program (IATP), and Exchange Alumni Programs.

The general goals of the FREEDOM Support Act programs are as follows: (1) to provide opportunities for citizens of Russia and Eurasia to familiarize themselves with the U.S. educational, political, and economic systems and the American way of life by visiting the United States; (2) to equip a broad base of current and future leaders and professionals in Russia and Eurasia with specialized skills and practical experience needed to develop and support free enterprise and democratic governance, and; (3) to build sustainable personal and institutional linkages between the United States and Russia and Eurasia that will facilitate trade, investment, technology transfer, and cooperation on global issues of mutual concern.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$104,269,328	941	6,074

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with some 140 countries. The Fulbright Program remains our country's premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world. With policy guidance from the Presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans and administers the J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in 51 countries, private cooperating agencies, the U.S. academic community, NGOs, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and educational institutions. Cooperating private institutions play a critical role in the administration of the program and help secure private sector collaboration and financial support.

Fulbright Academic Exchanges include six separate programs: Fulbright American Studies Program, Fulbright Scholars, Fulbright Students, Fulbright Teacher and Administrator Exchange, the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program, and the Fulbright Educational Partnerships Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards about 6,000 fellowships and scholarships to American and foreign university professors, secondary school teachers, and graduate students to study, teach, lecture, or conduct research abroad and in the United States. The American Studies Program improves foreign participants' understanding of the history, culture, and values of the United States, primarily through the hosting of summer institutes. Mid-career professionals from developing countries study and undertake intensive workplace affiliations in the United States as Humphrey Fellows. The Fulbright Educational Partnerships Program provides grant awards to colleges and universities for exchanges with counterpart institutions abroad to address issues in the social sciences, humanities, and other fields through exchanges of faculty and staff, collaboration in curriculum development, and scholarly research.

Countries critically important to U.S. security and economic interests strongly support the Fulbright Program and play an active role in shaping its goals and activities. Their support sometimes exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, Fulbright exchanges are among the more cost-effective of USG exchange activities. The Fulbright Program generates nearly half of its gross support through private sector and NGO partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term Bureau goal for the program is to achieve parity in financial support from foreign governments.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Mutual Understanding

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$124,507,895	2,192	4,077

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Global Academic Exchange Programs

Representing another aspect of the wide range of international academic exchange programs authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act, Global Academic Programs provide programs and services and disseminate information that help foster mutual understanding. These programs include education, information and resources, and English teachers' activities.

The Educational Information and Resources Branch promotes U.S. higher education by advising prospective foreign students, scholars, ministry officials, and others on U.S. study opportunities. A network of 450 advising centers worldwide responds to 2.5 million inquiries annually, providing information to 60 percent of newly arriving foreign students. The half million foreign students in the United States make a major contribution to the U.S. economy, resulting in over 100,000 U.S. jobs and an export services industry worth \$12 billion.

The Office of English Language Programs promotes and supports English language programs sponsored by U.S. embassies and host country institutions to improve the teaching and learning of English. State Department English Language Officers are posted at 14 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington office supervises the English Language Fellows Program, which places about 60 teachers and teacher-trainers around the world each year and sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialists to conduct four- to six-week programs for English teaching professionals. The office also publishes teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$8,586,829	216	162

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

International Visitor Program

The International Visitor Program (IVP) enables American embassies to invite current and emerging foreign leaders in government, politics, media, academia, labor, and the arts to meet with U.S. counterparts and to obtain firsthand knowledge about the United States, its people, society, and culture. Simultaneously, the program provides Americans with opportunities to develop contacts with professional counterparts overseas. Officially established in 1948, the International Visitor Program emphasizes both professional and cultural learning experiences addressing the perceptions of U.S. policies and society held by foreign decision makers and opinion shapers. Typically, International Visitor Program alumni advance to the highest positions of authority and responsibility in their countries. There are more than 200 current and former heads of government who have participated in the IVP. Community-based organizations assist arriving visitors and help plan their local professional and cultural activities. CIVs operate in 43 U.S. states and are supported by a corps of 80,000 local volunteers. The CIV network raises individual, corporate, and state and local government support for the program.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$56,926,713	0	3,879

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Other Appropriations Programs

Other Appropriations Programs are a collection of separately appropriated exchange programs. They include the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program, and the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program.

The East-West Center is a national and regional educational and research institution located in Honolulu, Hawaii. Congress established it in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and other nations in the Asia-Pacific region through cooperative study, training, and research." To support this mission, the Center's programs focus around a specific institutional goal "to assist in creating an Asia-Pacific community in which the United States is a natural, valued, and leading partner." Research, dialogue, educational activities, and public outreach incorporate both the Center's mission and programmatic focus of building an Asia-Pacific community.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) Program, created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower, promotes international understanding and productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world. The Eisenhower Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund. The 1992 Appropriations Act provided \$5 million to establish the endowment and to appropriate the interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. In 1995, the Appropriations Act made an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment. In nominating candidates for this program, eminent citizens select individuals from their countries whom they believe will have considerable impact on their communities. Forty-two Eisenhower Fellows from 26 countries came to the United States in 2001. Each Fellow had a minimum of 80 individual appointments, carefully planned and executed under the direction of an EEF program officer. On average, each Fellow visited 15 cities within the continental United States.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, Congressionally-mandated endowment established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The program is a multiyear activity.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$16,061,836	72	625

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Special Academic Exchange Programs

Special Academic Programs are exchanges mandated by Congress to reinforce the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in specific ways or in specific parts of the world. These programs include the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program; the American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet special exchanges; and the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse.

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Georgia, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine to receive scholarships for doctoral study in the United States in the fields of business administration, economics, public administration, and public policy. The program, supported through the Fulbright-Hayes Act, is designed to allow future university professors, government officials, and leaders in the business and nonprofit communities of the participating countries to receive the Ph.D. degree. Fellows are selected based on their academic record, professional contributions, and commitment to further the development of democratic and free market principles in their home countries. As a condition of participation in the Muskie Ph.D. Program, fellows must perform one year of service in their home countries for every year their study is supported by the program. Twenty-two fellowships will be awarded in total.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. The Bureau has supported graduate and postdoctoral study by U.S. scholars through AORCs since 1961.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate, postgraduate, and professional exchanges.

The Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

Finally, the North-South Center promotes inter-American cooperation and understanding through research, education, and training and by engaging participants from research institutions, NGOs, governmental institutions, and the private sector. During FY 2001, the Center successfully implemented research, outreach, publications, training, and capacity building activities. In partnership with the Department of State and embassies throughout the region, the Center hosted a nine-month Fulbright Fellowship for a scholar from Paraguay. The Center's Leadership Council for Inter-American Summitry again played a leadership role engaging civil society in the Summit process and making recommendations to heads of government on key issues.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$11,570,790	510	80

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

Professional exchanges expose citizens of other countries to American policy, values, and systems and allow Americans to share their expertise and to broaden U.S. society's participation in global issues and events. Themes address policy goals, bilateral and regional objectives of U.S. missions, and the concerns of Congress. Moreover, these exchanges provide fertile ground for public-private partnerships, such as creative joint efforts with the American Council for Young Political Leaders, Sister Cities International, and Partners of the Americas.

Cultural exchanges support American overseas presence in visual arts, performing arts, film, and literature -- with an emphasis on regions where there is an unmet need for knowledge of the United States and its creativity. Tools include exhibitions and performances made possible through private sector funding; assuring U.S. participation in international arts festivals and exhibitions; partnering with the film industry to provide American feature films for international festivals and official ambassadorial screenings; and artist exchanges.

Youth exchanges, primarily of secondary-level students, largely consist of an academic-year in the United States for young people from the former Soviet Union and Germany. Living with American host families across the nation opens the door to understanding our country, people, and system of government. Foreign youth return home speaking English and having acquired appreciation for America, democracy, and American life. Young Americans also study and live in Germany and participate in short-term exchanges in Eurasia.

Special Professional/Cultural Programs are those programs of special interest to the Congress. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, for example, is an official exchange program of the governments of the United States and Germany. Since FY 1983, both national legislatures have provided funding to enable the participation of more than 10,700 American and German high school students and young professionals to improve career skills through formal study and work experience in each other's country. Other special programs include the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, the Irish Institute, the Special Olympics and Paralympics, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$8,616,000	801	1,658

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

The Ron Brown Fellowship Program was established in 1994 as the Central and Eastern European graduate fellowship program. It is an assistance program funded under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989. The goal of the program is to prepare future leaders from Central and Eastern European countries through education and training in fields considered critical to assisting in their transition to democratic practices and free market economies. ECA's Office of International Visitors has also hosted visitors from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia-Montenegro under the auspices of the SEED Act. Participants are primarily representatives of political parties, the media, academia, and NGOs. They conducted group projects that were planned by ECA in collaboration with nongovernmental programming organizations exploring the concept of political pluralism and ethnic tolerance in the United States. Participants also examined media coverage of elections.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Global Issues (Environment); Mutual Understanding

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$10,135,689	94	485

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR), drawing on all-source intelligence, provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policy makers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes; and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. INR's primary mission is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy.

Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

The Program for the Study of Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII) was created by legislation in 1983 to redress the diminishing supply of U.S. experts on this region by providing stable, long-term financing on a national level. The program supports advanced research; graduate and language training (domestic and on-site); public dissemination of research data, methods, and findings; and contact and collaboration among government and private specialists. The Title VIII program operates on the basis of a competitive two-stage award process with the assistance of a legislatively mandated federal advisory committee. By strengthening and sustaining in the United States a cadre of experts on Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union, the program contributes to the overall objectives of the FREEDOM Support and Support for East European Democracy programs. Funding is provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,197,000	284	17

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Bureau of International Narcotics Law Enforcement

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States, and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance Program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Health Issue-Drug Addiction

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,000,000	96	2,049

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of International Information Programs

The Office of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

Under its U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, the Office of International Information Programs (IIP) recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Annually, IIP programs recruit over a thousand U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way audio and visual link) or teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. Under U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, one speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,945,093	1,065	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,043,198†	\$1,659,983†	\$3,383,215†	\$1,821,672†	\$143,000†	\$128,606†	\$234,438†	\$7,370,914†	6,537

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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The Department of Transportation (DOT) is at work for America building a safe transportation system for the 21st century -- one that is international in reach, intermodal in form, intelligent in character, and inclusive in service. With an enacted budget of \$54.9 billion for FY 2001, the DOT vision of leading the way to transportation excellence was carried out by its nearly 100,000 employees nationwide. Established by an act of Congress on October 15, 1966, the Department's first official day of operation was April 1, 1967. The mission of the DOT is to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and convenient transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.

The DOT consists of the Office of the Secretary and 13 individual operating administrations, which include:

- Bureau of Transportation Statistics
- United States Coast Guard
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
- Federal Railroad Administration
- Federal Transit Administration
- Maritime Administration
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- Research and Special Programs Administration
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
- Transportation Administrative Services Center
- Transportation Security Administration

A number of the Department's modal administrations are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) was born as a statistical agency in 1992. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 established BTS for data collection, analysis, and reporting and to ensure the most cost-effective use of transportation-monitoring resources.

International Activities

BTS engages in a number of international activities with several strategic objectives, including: (1) increasing understanding of the impact of international trade and travel on the U.S. transportation system; (2) developing and analyzing comprehensive, multimodal information on international transportation; and (3) enhancing the quality of transportation information through coordination and collaboration with other international transportation and statistical agencies.

In FY 2001, BTS conducted multiple briefings for foreign visitors, with topics ranging from road safety statistics to environmental impact indicators to transportation satellite accounts. BTS also hosted four representatives from the Transport Unit of Eurostat (the principal statistical agency for the European Union) for the meeting of the U.S.-EU Interchange on Transportation Statistics. This two-day workshop was the first step in improving the exchange of data and information between BTS and Eurostat. BTS also sent a technical expert to Tanzania to provide consultations and assistance in the area of transportation information collection.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	1	8

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the international aerospace community, FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program is designed to facilitate cooperation and exchange in the field of aviation. The program's stated goals are to exchange information and experience, encourage and sustain international cooperation, promote acceptance of FAA policies and procedures as well as U.S. standards and equipment, and avoid duplication of research and study efforts. The majority of international visitors hosted by the FAA are government officials. Many are air traffic controllers interested in visiting FAA air traffic control facilities throughout the country. However, a significant number of visitors are senior-level policy and technical officials who meet with their counterparts to discuss issues pertinent to aviation safety. All costs associated with the FAA International Visitors Program are covered by foreign aviation authorities, privatized government entities, or sponsoring corporations.

National Interests: American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism); Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	1,148

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of International Aviation International Training Program

The Office of International Aviation International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country usually reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training. Funding for some training programs may be arranged through international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, or other agencies. The FAA provides training to foreign aviation officials through its International Training Services Center (ITSC) at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City and also arranges training at universities, colleges, technical schools, and industry training facilities throughout the United States. Familiarization and on-the-job training can often be arranged in conjunction with formal training programs. The FAA offers various aviation-related courses, including air traffic control, airworthiness and operations, maintenance and installation of equipment, aviation security, and instructor training. The ITSC can also design training courses to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region.

FY 2001 data reported to the IAWG includes information on the Safe Skies for Africa Program and the Nigeria Transportation Project, which are coordinated by the Office of International Transportation and Trade.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$230,673	0	478

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of our nation's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, quality of life, and environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, highway access to federally owned lands and Indian lands, and commercial vehicle safety enforcement. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitates the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

Informational Tours of Research Laboratories

The Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (TFHRC) in McLean, Virginia, is the primary research facility of the Federal Highway Administration. TFHRC's mission is to solve complex technical and practical problems related to the preservation and improvement of America's national highway system through advanced research and development in such areas as safety, intelligent transportation systems, pavements, materials, structural technologies, and advanced technologies. The Center has a visitors program that enables professionals in the fields of transportation and transportation engineering to tour its research facilities, receive briefings on the activities of the facility and its individual labs, and to exchange information and discuss technical issues with lab managers.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Global Issues (Environment);
Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	75

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Outreach Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

-- International Technology Scanning Program: The Office of International Programs administers the International Technology Scanning Program (ITSP), which serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector, and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36. Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 42 reviews have been completed.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6 to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. All support comes from foreign sources.

-- Visitors Program: The Office of International Programs also provides short-term, ad hoc international visitor programs for its foreign counterparts who would like to meet with officials in other elements within FHWA and the Department of Transportation. The FHWA also refers such requests to appropriate associations and state and local transportation organizations.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$455,711	193	357

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

National Highway Institute International Training Program

The National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include sponsoring training programs for international participants, assisting in establishing Technology Transfer Centers, offering International Highway Fellowships, and hosting foreign visitors. NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country; interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States.

In FY 2001, NHI supported one resident intern from Tanzania, conducted targeted train-the-trainer programs in Tanzania, and hosted numerous international visitors for one- to two-day briefing and training sessions. Additionally, in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials, NHI sponsored a multicountry international information exchange involving representatives of government and academia.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Humanitarian Response; Transportation of People & Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$131,000	39	104

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) promotes safe, environmentally sound, and successful railroad transportation to meet current and future needs of all customers. It encourages policies and investment in infrastructure and technology to enable rail to realize its full potential.

International Visitors Program

The Federal Railroad Administration's International Visitors Program is an unfunded program designed to facilitate and assist cooperative efforts between foreign government-owned and -operated rail systems and the U.S. rail industry, including manufacturers, suppliers, and service providers. In Washington, D.C., FRA representatives provide visiting foreign government and/or foreign or U.S. Government-sponsored and -supported delegations with technical briefings, economic briefings, and discussions about the U.S. rail industry. To support specific DOT and/or Administration initiatives, FRA representatives occasionally travel overseas to provide and discuss this type of information. Also, with expenses paid for in their entirety by foreign governments, FRA occasionally provides on-the-job rail safety inspection training, both in headquarters and in the field.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	125

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Federal Transit Administration

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides leadership, technical assistance, and financial resources for safe, technologically advanced public transportation which enhances all citizens' mobility and accessibility, improves America's communities and natural environment, and strengthens the national economy.

Fact Finding Missions

The International Mass Transportation Program (IMTP) engages in activities to inform the U.S. domestic mass transportation community about technological innovations found in the international marketplace. To accomplish this, it organizes missions composed of U.S. transit professionals to foreign countries to examine best practices in transit services and equipment.

In FY 2001, the IMTP organized a workshop on Design-Build in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop included participants from U.S. transit agencies and Asian transit authorities. The purpose was to examine the role of Design-Build in major infrastructure projects.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$20,000	10	10

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Foreign Visitors

The International Mass Transportation Program organizes and hosts delegations of foreign visitors to examine U.S. best practices in transit goods and services. Visit requests are often the result of contacts made during FTA fact-finding missions. Visits are also requested by foreign embassies located in the United States. Programs for developing countries are designed to assist in creating mass transit systems. Programs for developed countries usually focus on specific technical areas of interest, intelligent transportation systems, and increasing access for people with disabilities.

In FY 2001, the IMTP hosted a delegation from Germany to examine transit in Washington, D.C., New York City, and Boston. This delegation focused primarily on system financing and public-private partnerships. A delegation from Ghana focused primarily on gathering information needed to establish a mass transit system.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$15,000	0	14

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Personnel Exchange

The Federal Transit Administration exchanges personnel with foreign countries to learn about other government practices in the field of transit. FTA supports the notion that, by sharing ideas and information, countries can work together to enhance mobility and accessibility, ensure the safety and security of our nation's transit systems, and develop transit systems that promote economic growth and sound environmental decision-making. Personnel exchanges promote long-term cooperation and collaboration among transportation officials around the world.

In FY 2001, the FTA hosted two Japanese interns who focused primarily on intelligent transportation systems and contracting methods.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,000	0	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration's overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments.

The numbers reported reflect students enrolled in the Academy at the end of FY 2001.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	14

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers; and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

International Activities

NHTSA has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards under the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA can provide its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another agency of the U.S. Government. More often, NHTSA entertains requests from domestic and foreign entities, both governmental and private, to give briefings at its headquarters on its traffic safety, research, and regulatory programs.

In FY 2001, NHTSA provided briefings to foreign visitor delegations from Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Japan, and South Korea. Additionally, NHTSA hosted a representative from the National Police Agency of Japan participating in a six month internship with the Department of Transportation. The participant also spent time with the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration. No special funds are allocated for internship participants. Interns are supported by their home organization's operational budgets.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	14

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of International Transportation and Trade

The Office of International Transportation and Trade leads and oversees the development, coordination, and implementation of the Department's international transportation and trade policies. The Office's varied activities support the Department's strategic goal of economic growth and trade by helping to ensure that the United States maintains a transportation system that is international in reach and a transportation industry that is competitive in global markets.

Nigeria Transportation Project (NTP)

The Nigeria Transportation Project (NTP) is designed to provide technical assistance and training to assist Nigeria in aviation, rail, and maritime operations. With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of Transportation is conducting programs focusing on aviation safety and security, maritime training, technical assistance, privatization, and a multimodal effort to assist the Ministries of Aviation and Transportation in the development of oversight mechanisms.

In FY 2001, six Nigerians were trained at the Federal Aviation Academy in Oklahoma City. In addition, 20 Nigerian students from the Nigeria Port Authority and the Ministry of Transport participated in a six-week training course at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA). Training included courses in privatization, infrastructure, strategic planning, and security. Only the data on the 20 USMMA participants is included below. Data for the six aviation trainees is included under the FAA's Office of International Aviation International Training Program.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$250,000	0	20

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

The Office of International Transportation and Trade also supports the Safe Skies for Africa Initiative. This initiative was launched in 1998 to assist African nations in improving their air navigation services, aviation safety, and airport security. The United States Government acts as a technical advisor and facilitator of actions to be taken by African states, with assistance from the private sector, regional institutions, and international civil aviation organizations. Currently, the Office of International Transportation and Trade arranges for individuals trained through the initiative to receive training at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Academy. Participant and funding information for this initiative, as well as information on the FAA academy program, are included under the FAA's Office of International Aviation International Training Program.

Research and Special Programs Administration

The Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) provides vital services to America's dynamic multimodal transportation system. Its safety and research programs strengthen the nation's industrial competitiveness, especially in a global economy where intermodal transportation is essential.

U.S.-Netherlands Agreement for Collaboration

On January 16, 1998, the Transport Research Center (TRC) of the Dutch Ministry of Transport, Public Works, and Water Management and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center of the Research and Special Programs Administration signed an agreement of collaboration to exchange information and experience on transportation research projects. This agreement was signed under an existing Memorandum of Understanding between the Dutch Ministry and the U.S. Department of Transportation. The agreement provides a framework to enable the centers to benefit from each other's experience and expertise and, through collaboration, to improve the quality of research on projects for current and future VNTSC clients. Current topics include human factors and safety; performance measures for benchmarking and monitoring transportation policy; highway safety monitoring; capacity building for transportation officials; and advanced technology for public transport.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability);
Advancement of Science and Technology

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,000	2	8

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multi-mission, maritime service. Operating within the Department of Transportation during peacetime, the Service falls under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President directs. The Coast Guard is a unique federal agency. In addition to its nonredundant yet compelling national defense role as one of the five U.S. Armed Services, the Coast Guard is charged with a broad scope of regulatory, law enforcement, humanitarian, and emergency response duties.

The Coast Guard performs myriad tasks and operations in direct support of numerous critical maritime security and safety roles: maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility, national defense, and homeland security. Under the mandates of numerous laws, the Service's missions include: maritime search and rescue, International Ice Patrol operations, polar and domestic waterway icebreaking, bridge administration, aids to navigation, recreational boating safety, vessel traffic management, at-sea enforcement of living marine resource laws and treaty obligations, at-sea drug and illegal migrant interdiction, and port security and safety.

International Personnel Exchange Program

The Coast Guard participates in International Personnel Exchange Programs with interested foreign countries. Formal agreements have been executed with the United Kingdom, Canada, and Argentina. Participants from other countries participate on an ad hoc basis. In addition to the experience Coast Guard officers gain, the Coast Guard derives benefits from the experience provided by officers from other countries who serve with Coast Guard units. These exchanges offer partner services and the Coast Guard a better understanding of how each operates. No special funds are allocated for these exchanges. Personnel are supported by their home organization's operational budgets.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	1	18

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Visitors Program

The Coast Guard hosts hundreds of international visitors each year through the International Visitors Program. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the Coast Guard and counterpart organizations. These visits range from Service Chief meetings with the Coast Guard Commandant to working meetings with officials from maritime agencies. At these meetings, the Coast Guard addresses policy and operational issues, and explores opportunities for increased cooperation with other maritime services. The International Visitors Program is managed by the Coast Guard International Affairs staff, which hosts visitors to Coast Guard headquarters and coordinates visits to USCG field units across the country.

In FY 2001, all visits to the Coast Guard were funded by the visiting agency. Only visitors to Coast Guard Headquarters are reflected in data submitted to the IAWG.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	300

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management. The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship Eagle, military training, and other operational experience. Rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program. International nominees must be sponsored by their respective government through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 U.S.C. 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy. The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September timeframe.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,029,272	0	22

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S. Coast Guard Training Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training or technical assistance to officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians from foreign military and civilian agencies when Coast Guard operational and training requirements permit, when in compliance with applicable laws and authorities, and when funded by or through another U.S. Government agency that does have the authority. The majority of training is funded through the Security Assistance International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program and Foreign Military Sales (FMS), International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, or through other U.S. assistance programs or host country funds. Training is available through resident courses at Coast Guard Training Centers, On-the-Job Training (OJT) at operational units, ship transfer OJT, the Caribbean Support Tender (CST), and through deployable teams of Coast Guard personnel that conduct tailored training and maritime assessments in the host country via Mobile Education and Training Teams (MET/MTT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,902,542	376	3,198

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

In addition to the activities listed above, the Coast Guard also hosts representatives from Caribbean nations aboard the "Caribbean Support Tender." This ship serves as a multinational platform to support regional coast guards and navies. Foreign representatives serve for a period of one to two years on board and are trained in traditional Coast Guard missions such as homeland security and defense, search and rescue, and law enforcement. The multinational aspect of the crew enhances regional ownership and fosters cooperative approaches to shared challenges in the region. Personnel are supported by their home organization's operational budgets.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,736,237	\$786,518	\$4,949,719	\$131,715†	\$10,500	\$0	\$131,873	\$6,010,325†	2,968

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America, and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) is a law enforcement agency dedicated to reducing violent crime, collecting revenue, and protecting the public. By establishing partnerships with state, local, and international law enforcement organizations, ATF is able to provide insight into the agency's unique areas of responsibility and present investigative and technical training programs on arson/explosives, postblast scene investigation techniques, firearm identification, firearm trafficking, and gang/gang resistance training.

Explosives Detection K-9 Program

The Explosives Detection K-9 Program, funded by the Department of State, Antiterrorism Assistance Program, is designed to train canines for foreign governments in the detection of minute amounts of explosive compounds. In addition, ATF instructs the police agencies of the foreign governments on how to train their own K-9 trainers and K-9 handlers in ATF methodologies of canine explosives detection. The objective is for the foreign governments to be able to duplicate this methodology without having to rely on ATF or the United States Government. The course involves 45 days of imprinting, during which time the explosives odors are presented to the canines. This is followed by 10 weeks of training the handlers with the canines in numerous scenarios involving buildings, schools, trains, airplanes, automobiles, and water vessels. The training is conducted at the ATF Canine Training Facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

In FY 2001, the governments of Poland, Egypt, and South Africa sent personnel to the United States to participate in this program.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Counterterrorism)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$782,072	11	32

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Training Program

The International Training Program (ITP) provides investigative and technical police training at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), Budapest, Hungary, and Gaborone, Botswana, in the following areas: explosives investigation techniques, firearms trafficking, team concept investigation training, and gang resistance training. At ILEA Bangkok, ITP provides a two-week postblast investigation training class similar to the one conducted for students who attend the course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. ITP also conducts training in the Latin America/Caribbean area consisting of basic and advanced firearms trafficking seminars in Washington, D.C. ITP also provides in-country training to auditors/tax police covering the topic of Alcohol/Tobacco Tax Diversion and conducts a two-week to thirty-day training course on the Industry Operations Field regulatory offices, the ATF Financial Services Center, and breweries, wineries, etc., throughout the United States to demonstrate the cooperation between the regulatory agency and the industries.

Overall program objectives are to provide the technical and investigative training in the areas of ATF's expertise and to establish partnerships to share policies, procedures, knowledge, and technical expertise, allowing for an ongoing international exchange of information. This program helps criminal investigators, auditors, and tax police in the international law enforcement community become more efficient, responsive, and effective.

During FY 2001, an interagency agreement was established between the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms for training activities relating to international criminal activities. INL agreed to reimburse ATF \$1,244,266 in Anti-Crime (A-INC) funds; \$1,025,589 in FREEDOM Support Act (FSA) funds; and \$63,057 in Support for Eastern Europe and Democracy (SEED) funds for a grand total of \$2,332,909. In addition to the reimbursable agreements with INL, an agreement was established with the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security for a total of \$78,464.

The A-INC funds (\$52,500) for ILEA Bangkok, Postblast Investigation Techniques, included support for participants from Thailand and the following countries: China, Brunei, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Macau, the Philippines, and Singapore. The A-INC funds (\$74,930) for ILEA Bangkok, International Trafficking Seminar, included support for participants from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, the Philippines, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The A-INC funds (\$71,836) for ILEA Botswana, Basic Firearms and Explosive Identification Training, included support for participants from Gaborone, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Tanzania. The FSA funds (\$94,586) and SEED funds (\$63,057) for ILEA Budapest included participants from Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Albania, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Russia, Moldova, and Romania.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,411,373	81	643

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is a partnership of federal law enforcement organizations. FLETC's mission is to provide quality, cost effective training for law enforcement professionals. FLETC accomplishes its mission by utilizing law enforcement and training experts; providing quality facilities, support services, and technical assistance; conducting law enforcement research and development; and sharing law enforcement technology.

International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program

The International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program was developed to address trends and current developments in these areas. A task force consisting of representatives from law enforcement agencies, intelligence agencies, the banking industry, and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) developed the program curriculum. FLETC's Financial Fraud Institute manages the training program, which is a working example of interagency cooperation. Staff members from the Federal Reserve Board Bank, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Department of Justice's Office of International Affairs and Office of U.S. Attorneys provide instructional support.

Participants receive training on recognizing money laundering and cash flow indicators in foreign banking. Among the courses taught are the Bank Secrecy Act, Money Laundering Statutes, FinCEN, International Banking Framework, Tracing Money Through Financial Networks, Tax Havens, Case Studies, and Mechanics of International Money Movements. The program is designed for criminal investigators and law enforcement intelligence analysts involved in financial investigations.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$172,047	0	233

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

International Marine Law Enforcement Training Program

The International Marine Law Enforcement Training Program (IMLETP) provides basic training for employees of those agencies and organizations involved in the specialized areas of marine regulation and law enforcement. The major emphasis of this comprehensive training program is on the safe and proper operation of marine patrol vessels, with specific training in law enforcement operations. Subject areas include Nautical Terminology, Navigation Methods, Aids to Navigation, Rules of the Road, Boat Handling, Motorboat Trailing, Engineering and Electrical Systems, Electrical Troubleshooting, Marine Electronics, Marlinspike Seamanship, Chart Interpretation, Pursuit Boarding, Arrest Procedures, Preventive Maintenance Procedures, and Water Survival. Written and practical exercises are given throughout the program. Students are provided hands-on laboratories during both on-water and classroom periods. All applicants must be graduates of basic law enforcement programs or academies, and be involved in marine law enforcement duties.

National Interests: Law Enforcement

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$97,801	0	16

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public, and in a manner that warrants the highest degree of public confidence in the Service's integrity, efficiency, and fairness.

International Visitors Program

The Office of Overseas Operations and Tax Administration Advisory Services Division supports U.S. foreign policy through sharing IRS technical expertise with foreign governments. The long-term goal is to assist foreign governments in improving tax administration as a means of developing their economic infrastructure. The IRS provides a variety of U.S.-based training courses and other short- and long-term assistance for foreign officials, which lay the groundwork for encouraging tax treaties and exchange of information, facilitating mutual compliance efforts, detecting noncompliance, and improving U.S. knowledge of global tax administration.

The Overseas Assistance Program includes needs assessments of tax administration organizational or functional areas, as well as specialized, in-country advisors under short- or long-term contracts. All costs are borne by the foreign government or international agency funding source.

The IRS currently conducts a number of stateside training programs. These courses reflect a range of technical and management areas. For example, the IRS annually conducts the Middle Management INTAX Seminar, the Training Center Management and Administration Seminar, the Computer Audit Specialist Seminar, the Transfer Pricing Seminar, the Financial Products Seminar, the Gaming Industry Audit Techniques Seminar, and four financial fraud and seized computer training programs. The courses vary in length from one to five weeks. Many of these programs can also be conducted in-country if there are a sufficient number of trainees. The IRS does not budget for participant funding to support these programs. The participant's government or an international agency must cover course fees and travel expenses.

Under the International Visitors Program, the IRS provides a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and government officials.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$30,128	28	343

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to regulate national banks.

Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The primary objectives of the Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program are to:

- Comply with the G7 mandate that supervisory authorities lend their resources to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to help promote and encourage the adoption of international standards by foreign supervisory authorities.
- Establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign supervisory organizations.
- Provide a platform for the OCC to present our supervisory views and philosophies to the international supervisory community.
- Enhance the global reputation of the OCC.
- Enhance foreign supervisory organizations' knowledge, supervisory practices, and compliance with international standards and best practices.

The OCC does not have any specific funding or appropriations for any of the activities captured in this report. Each request is evaluated on a case-by-case basis with full reimbursement required.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$14,509	24	85

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

United States Customs Service

The Customs Service enforces customs and related laws and collects the revenue from imports.

International Training and Assistance Program

The United States Customs Service, primarily through its Office of International Activities, conducts a variety of international training and assistance activities. Training dealing with the control of international narcotics trafficking and other international crime and training directed against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are the two major subjects of this training and assistance.

Almost all the funding and statutory authorization for these activities comes from other agencies -- primarily the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) funds most antinarcotics and anticrime training through the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act, the FREEDOM Support Act, and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act. Training and assistance dealing with the control of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), are funded primarily by the Department of Defense -- Defense Special Weapons Agency and Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The Department of State's Nonproliferation Affairs and Politico-Military Bureaus also fund this second type of training. In the cases of both agencies, the Economy Act is the basic legislative authority.

Long-term assistance programs are often funded by the host countries where the programs are conducted -- as is the case with those in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Trinidad and Tobago. USAID is the original source of funds for advisory programs in Georgia, Macedonia, Southeastern Europe, and Haiti. Projects in Guatemala and Moldova derive funding from INL. The Foreign Assistance Act and the Support for East European Democracy Act are usually the authority for USAID and INL funding of these projects.

Customs international training for border control officers normally is conducted by a team of U.S. Customs officers in the host country for a period of one to two weeks. The advisory assistance programs usually place one or more advisors in a host nation for a year or more. Much less commonly, foreign participants are brought to the United States for training or executive observations. This training and assistance is intended to support USG and U.S. Customs goals of interdicting illegal narcotics, and encouraging the development of modern customs operations and the facilitation of trade. Short-term training programs are offered in support of all of these objectives. Advisory assistance usually addresses a number of these goals. The broadest objective of all U.S. Customs international training and assistance activities is to strengthen the border control agencies of the nations we cooperate with, so that they can better meet the goals stated above, which we hope are common to their governments and ours.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,228,307	111	1,361

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$110,232	\$110,232	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$110,232	134

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Office of Human Resources Management
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420
www.va.gov • 202-273-4967

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates programs to benefit veterans and members of their families. Benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics, and medical centers.

Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, and outpatient medical and dental care to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs employs more than 200,000 personnel in a network of 168 medical centers, 58 regional offices, and 120 national cemeteries across the United States. Each year some VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, etc.) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge. VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year some 50-100 VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others they must use personal leave.

National Interests: Honor, care for, and compensate U.S. veterans

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$110,232	134	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,921

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Management Operations
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004
www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program. The International Visitors Program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International Activities and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (2-3 groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors are not tracked.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	1,921

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	497

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Office of Media Relations
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
www.fcc.gov • 202-418-0500

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

International Visitors Program

The FCC's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the Strategic Analysis and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau. The International Bureau, established in October 1994, handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the FCC at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Telecommunications Division is responsible for developing, recommending and administering policy, rules, and procedures for the authorization and regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure, its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency (including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures), and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each others' regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and as many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

During the course of a year, the IVP conducts briefings for an average of 400-500 visitors from approximately 100 countries. The FCC does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding. FCC program partner organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Communications Services

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	497

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	256

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20429
www.fdic.gov • 202-736-0000

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of \$100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures. FDIC does not operate on funds appropriated through Congress. Its income is derived from insurance premiums on deposits held by insured banks and savings associations and from interest on the required investment of the premiums in U.S. Government securities. It also has authority to borrow from the Department of Treasury up to \$30 billion for insurance purposes.

International Programs

The FDIC mission statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system and promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions by addressing the risks to the deposit insurance funds.

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Visitors and Information Program, and the Examiner Training Program.

The Technical Assistance Program provides onsite training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies in order to enhance the development of foreign banking systems and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other countries.

-- Criteria for acceptance: Requests for technical assistance must originate from: (1) an official source (such as a chairman or director of a central bank), (2) an international body, (3) a U.S. Government office, or (4) a nonprofit organization. Generally, the FDIC will not provide technical assistance to a commercial entity, an individual, or an organization seeking help for a specific commercial project or contract.

-- Compensation guidelines: FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing international technical assistance. For projects of more than two weeks duration or involving more than three people, the FDIC's policy is to be reimbursed for all costs of technical assistance, including "out-of-pocket" expenses for travel, subsistence, taxes, and fees, and the salary and fully loaded benefit cost of the program participants. For projects of shorter duration or involving fewer people, it is the FDIC's preference to be reimbursed for all of these costs. However, where the requesting party cannot agree to pay "salary and fully loaded benefits" these engagements generally will be approved so long as the requesting party agrees to reimburse the FDIC for all "out-of-pocket" expenses for travel, subsistence, taxes, and fees.

The Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning experience for the visitor. The FDIC fulfills requests for meetings and information to the extent that resources are available. The requests should also promote U.S. interests, enhance foreign banking systems and supervisory mechanisms, or develop relationships with foreign counterparts.

-- Criteria for acceptance: Same criteria as for the Technical Assistance Program.

-- Compensation guidelines: Most visits occur on FDIC premises. Reimbursement for nominal transportation expenses to other nearby sites for meetings or discussions are not required. It is the general policy of the FDIC to provide a reasonable response to requests for information from international sources without seeking direct compensation or reimbursement for staff time or materials. Requests for numerous copies of a public document or publication are billed in the same manner as for any member of the public and include the cost of special packaging or shipping arrangements as necessary.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to countries that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly skilled examiner work force.

-- Criteria for acceptance: FDIC's Training and Consulting Services Branch of the Division of Administration invites foreign central banks and supervisory authorities to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the Seidman Center at Virginia Square in Washington. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees.

-- Compensation guidelines: FDIC requires reimbursement of tuition and lodging for all students. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials. Procedures for paying fees are described in the enrollment solicitation.

In 2001, the FDIC provided technical expertise and assistance to ten foreign countries: China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, and Thailand. In April 2001, the FDIC rolled out its first International Visitors Training Program. Developed through inter-division efforts as a means of conserving agency resources, the program offered three days of training for foreign mid-level managers or above in the fundamentals of deposit insurance, bank receivership and liquidation practices, and bank supervision programs.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Improving Banking Supervision

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	58	198

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,083,586†	\$3,000,000†	\$83,586	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$3,083,586†	803

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Public Information
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
www.fema.gov • 202-646-4600

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) engages in international cooperative activities to help the international community to better prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters. The exchange of emergency management information and expertise saves lives, prevents economic losses, and builds local emergency management capabilities. Building local emergency management capabilities helps stabilize governments when major disasters occur and reduces the high cost of foreign disaster relief. It also provides constructive methods to foster global understanding and working relationships with evolving governments and societies.

Cooperation Program with Turkey

With the aftermath of the two 1999 catastrophic earthquakes and the high risk for future earthquakes, the Republic of Turkey's Ministry of Public Works and FEMA entered into an agreement on Cooperation in Prevention and Response to Natural and Technological Disasters in November 1999. This agreement is funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. Endorsed by the Prime Minister's Crisis Management Center, Istanbul Technical University (ITU) and FEMA established a cooperative venture to carry out the training provisions of the agreement.

The 19 one-week train-the-trainer emergency management courses conducted by FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) were successfully completed in 2001. ITU has translated the training materials and now conducts their own training for local and national government officials, police, fire fighters, community leaders, and others involved in emergency management.

During the summer of 2001, 15 ITU faculty members participated in various one-week emergency management courses at EMI in Emmitsburg, Maryland. These ITU faculty members met with FEMA's EMI faculty to discuss teaching methods and curriculum development programs.

Due to the change in Administration and the terrorist events of September 11, FEMA was unable to accomplish

all it had hoped, and is looking to accelerate interactions in 2002. FEMA has conducted meetings with ITU and the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement to discuss future projects.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$79,226	19	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean

At the request of the U.S. Congress (contained in the 1999 emergency supplemental appropriations law), an interagency agreement was signed between FEMA and the U.S. Agency for International Development in September 1999. This interagency agreement instructed U.S. Government agencies to participate in reconstruction efforts in Central America and the Caribbean following Hurricanes Mitch and Georges. Through various technical assistance projects, FEMA shared principles of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery in dealing with disasters with the countries of Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

The involvement of FEMA in this reconstruction effort included projects that were directed at both the national and local levels. While the specific projects resulting from FEMA's technical assistance varied slightly among the countries, the major goals were to help enhance the role, authority, and capabilities of the emergency management agencies in each country; analyze and refine national emergency management plans that coordinate the activities of the different agencies in each national government; design efficient emergency operations centers that are capable of processing information received from the new equipment placed in the countries by other USG agencies; and initiate pilot Project Impact communities that are actively working to protect themselves from disasters and are serving as models to other communities.

This project was completed in December 2001.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,000,000	20	150

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Cooperation with the Russian Federation Program

In July 1996, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the United States and Russia on Cooperation in Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention and Response. The Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response (EMERCOM of Russia) and FEMA are the executive agents. To implement this MOU, a joint committee co-chaired by EMERCOM and FEMA was formed. Its members include the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, and Transportation, as well as the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. In addition to the MOU, annual Working Protocols and Work Plans have been signed to implement the cooperative program.

In September 2001, a meeting was conducted between two senior EMERCOM officials and FEMA to discuss plans for the eighth U.S.-Russian Meeting on Cooperation in Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention and Response.

Due to the change in Administration and the terrorist events of September 11, FEMA was unable to accomplish all it had hoped, and is looking to accelerate interactions in 2002.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,360	3	2

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Emergency Management Institute Programs

FEMA's National Emergency Training Center (NETC) in Emmitsburg, Maryland, houses the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and the National Fire Academy (NFA). Emergency managers, fire fighters, and elected officials can take classes at NETC in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, and fire service management.

The Emergency Management Institute enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and nonresidential training program. EMI curricula are structured to meet the needs of a diverse audience with an emphasis on how the various elements work together in emergencies to save lives and protect property. Instruction focuses on four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. A significant portion of the training is conducted by state emergency management agencies under cooperative agreements with FEMA.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	99

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program

FEMA has cooperative relationships in emergency preparedness and disaster management with several countries, including Bulgaria, Canada, China, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Many countries use the disaster management capabilities of the United States as a benchmark for developing and improving their disaster management capabilities.

This international cooperation helps nations save lives and reduce loss of property; reduces the high cost of foreign disaster relief for American taxpayers; builds critical infrastructure for sustainable economic development; supports social well-being and political stability; and fosters regional cooperation among countries for disaster preparedness and response. Cooperative activities include expert exchanges, participation in FEMA's Emergency Management Institute courses and train-the-trainer courses, participation in professional and scientific meetings, and international distribution of FEMA publications. International visitors are funded entirely from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Humanitarian Response

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	495

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	248

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

External Affairs
888 1st Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426
www.ferc.gov • 202-208-0004

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversees America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, assures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

International Visitors Program

Through its International Visitors Program, FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. All international visitors to FERC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. In addition to hosting international visitors, FERC representatives occasionally speak to international visitor groups hosted by other U.S. Government organizations.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	248

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	40

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Suite 1078
Boston, MA 02222
www.boston.feb.gov • 617-565-6769

The Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) were established in 1961 by a Presidential Directive to improve coordination among federal activities and programs outside Washington. The need for effective coordination among the field activities of federal departments and agencies was then, and is still, very clear. Approximately 84 percent of all federal employees work outside the national capital area. Decisions affecting the expenditure of billions of dollars are made in the field. Federal programs have their impact largely through the actions of field representatives of the departments and agencies. In addition, federal officials outside Washington are the principal contact of the federal government with the citizens of this country.

There are currently 28 FEBs located in cities that are major centers of federal activity. The Boards are located in the following metropolitan areas: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Seattle. The Boards are composed of the federal field office agency heads and military commanders in these cities.

Leaders For Tomorrow Program

Created in 1994, the Leaders for Tomorrow Program is a unique partnership between the Irish government, the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board (GBFEB). The program brings mid-level public and private sector managers from the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to Boston for a six-week program designed to enhance leadership skills and insight, enable public and private sectors to gain knowledge of each other's sector, encourage networking and benchmarking, and develop professional relationships.

During the six-week program, participants spend two weeks at the Kennedy School studying leadership via case studies and guest lectures. The remaining four weeks are spent gaining practical experience by working alongside senior government officials representing federal, state, and local government agencies. These agencies are similar to where they are employed in Ireland. The participants observe and study the organization's "leadership" via executive interviews and project work.

As a major sponsor of this program, the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board offers a range of services for both the project management and individual participants. The GBFEB markets the program to local federal agencies and obtains hosts; identifies appropriate placements for participants that will maximize their experiences; provides mentors for participants; and arranges site visits, special presentations, and meetings with professional counterparts.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Democracy & Human Rights; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	40

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	13

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel
800 North Capitol Street, NW
Suite 1018
Washington, DC 20573
www.fmc.gov • 202-523-5740

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established as an independent regulatory agency in 1961. The Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner as Chairman, who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the agency.

The principal statutes or statutory provisions administered by the FMC are the Shipping Act of 1984; the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988; section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and Public Law No. 89-777. All of these were amended and modified by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998.

The FMC's regulatory responsibilities are as follows:

- Protecting shippers and carriers engaged in U.S. foreign commerce from restrictive or unfair foreign laws, regulations, or business practices that harm U.S. shipping interests or oceanborne trade.
- Reviewing agreements between and among ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators to ensure that they do not have excessively anticompetitive effects.
- Reviewing and maintaining filings of service contracts between ocean common carriers and shippers, and guarding against anticompetitive practices and other unfair prohibited acts.
- Ensuring that common carriers' published rates and charges are accurate and accessible to the shipping public in their private electronic systems.
- Ensuring that the rates, charges, and rules of government-controlled carriers are just and reasonable and do not unfairly undercut their private competitors.
- Issuing passenger vessel certificates evidencing financial responsibility of vessel owners or charterers to pay judgments for personal injury, death, or nonperformance of a voyage or cruise.
- Licensing ocean transportation intermediaries and ensuring that they maintain bonds to protect the public

from unqualified, insolvent, or dishonest companies.

-- Investigating the practices of common carriers, terminal operators, and ocean transportation intermediaries to ensure that they do not engage in practices prohibited by the Shipping Act of 1984 or other FMC-administered statutes.

International Visitor Briefings

The Federal Maritime Commission does not have a formal international visitor program, but responds to requests for visits, training, and other expertise both through other executive agencies and from foreign governments directly. FMC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. All international visitors to FMC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs.

The FMC Office of the General Counsel, which is primarily tasked with the international affairs functions of the agency, coordinates the visitor program.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	13

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$70,000†	\$0	\$70,000†	\$0†	\$7,000†	\$0†	\$50,000†	\$127,000†	332

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

International and Dispute Resolution Services Division
2100 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20427
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The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978, including federal sector partnership training authorized by Executive Order 12871; provides alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts.

FMCS has an International and Dispute Resolution Services Division. An important goal of this Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. To accomplish this goal, FMCS provides training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and workplace collaboration. It also assists stakeholders in friendly foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. Occasionally, FMCS officials have honored requests to serve as third-party neutrals to resolve particular disputes abroad. In response to increasing requests from abroad for training in the application of FMCS' dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management to assist foreign governments and individuals in resolving inter-ethnic and other public-policy related disputes. The following activities come under this division: APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) Labor-Management Government Symposium, Baltic Dispute Resolution Training Program, International Visitors and Briefings, and the Thailand Program.

APEC Labor-Management Government Symposium

In June 2001, FMCS coordinated a Symposium on Best Practices in Labor-Management-Government Cooperation in conjunction with the Bureau of International Labor Affairs at the U.S. Department of Labor and the APEC Human Resources Development Working Group. The Symposium, entitled "Responding to Change in the Workplace:

Innovations in Labor-Management-Government Relations," was held on June 25-26, 2001, in Mexico City. The Symposium brought together labor relations practitioners, government officials, and academics from throughout the Asia Pacific region, among them Commissioner Barbara Lichtman and her client, the Philadelphia Zoo, Commissioner Bob Ditillo and his client, the Atlantic Baking Group, and Commissioner Darlene Voltin and her client, Miller Dwan Medical Center.

The Symposium achieved its objective of imparting a more concrete understanding of Labor-Management-Government cooperation so that delegates may be better informed as they try to disseminate successful cooperative practices in their home economies. To demonstrate the latest technological innovations, Symposium participants were provided an opportunity to gain firsthand experience in online labor-management cooperation through the use of TAGS (Technology Assisted Group Solutions) in a presentation delivered by Commissioner Kevin Buffington.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$50,000	29	69

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Baltic Dispute Resolution Training Program

FMCS sponsored a two-week training program in Latvia and Lithuania with labor unions, management associations, and U.S. Embassy and Baltic government officials. The program focused on dispute resolution and interest-based bargaining and leadership training.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$20,000	2	80

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

International Visitors and Briefings

FMCS provides briefings for foreign visitors on U.S. labor-relations and the work of FMCS.

Following are highlights of some of the activities that took place in FY 2001:

- FMCS officials hosted a tripartite Bulgarian delegation study tour to the United States to look at mediation and arbitration models.
- Korean, South African, and Vietnamese labor and management officials received briefings at FMCS.
- FMCS received a visit by Australian Defense Forces ADR/Military Law Specialists to study ADR in the U.S. military for application to Australia.
- African mediators visited FMCS to learn about U.S. conflict resolution experiences.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	66

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Thailand Program

Environmental and human rights leaders, along with representatives from political groups, met in Thailand to conduct a needs assessment for conflict resolution work related to Burma.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Democracy & Human Rights;
Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	6	80

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$438,679	\$0	\$438,679	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$438,679	472

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20580
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system, and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission helps to keep competition in the free enterprise system fair. The Bureau of Competition, International Antitrust Division, supports the FTC's antitrust advocacy in multilateral organizations and in bilateral relationships by arranging visits between FTC staff and representatives of foreign governments, academia, and business to help them learn how the FTC fulfills its enforcement mission. Through this public outreach, the Commission hopes to foster understanding of its approach to antitrust, nurture cooperation with enforcement efforts, and potentially bring convergence with federal laws and approaches to antitrust. The Bureau of Consumer Protection International Division aims to (1) develop cooperative relationships with foreign law enforcement authorities, (2) provide advice and a point of liaison to litigating staff when international issues arise in investigations and enforcement actions, (3) contribute to U.S. foreign policy initiatives in areas within the FTC expertise, and (4) offer outreach to visitors from abroad, particularly with respect to ongoing FTC activities and policies. The Bureau of Economics provides economic support to the Commission's antitrust and consumer protection activities. Through international technical assistance, FTC attorneys and economists work with competition and consumer protection agencies in Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Central and South America, and South Africa. These staff members explain the principles of competitive markets, help draft competition and consumer protection laws, train counterparts in investigative techniques, offer advice about pending cases in host countries, and assist in establishing consumer education systems. The international technical assistance program receives funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

FTC does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct International Programs. However, FTC does receive funds through interagency agreements with USAID for international technical assistance.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$438,679	96	376

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$896,200	\$896,200	\$0	\$644	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$896,844	1,255

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Government-Wide Policy
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
www.gsa.gov • 202-501-0291

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for, and provides economical and efficient management of, federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Governmentwide Policy

Part of the mission of the Office of Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) in GSA's Office of Governmentwide Policy is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and eGovernment issues. In support of this mission, OIS plays a key role in two international programs: the Government Online Project (GOL - www.governments-online.org) and the International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA - <http://www.ica-it.org/>). OIS also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public administration. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experiences in topics as diverse as electronic procurement, government reinvention, and electronic delivery of social services.

In FY 2001, OIS continued its leadership roles in GOL and ICA. It participated in international conferences and workshops to share eGovernment Best Practices and hosted several international delegations to discuss eGovernment issues. Among the highlights of FY 2001:

-- The final report of an OIS-led Study of Information and Communications Technologies' Impact on Government Structures of ICA Member Countries was published, and is available online at <http://www.ica-it.org/study/issue73.pdf>.

-- OIS Deputy Director Martha Dorris was elected ICA Program Committee Chair. She is responsible for coordinating ICA events and selecting subject matter for ICA projects and session topics at ICA events.

-- OIS coordinated and participated in the North American Day meeting between Canadian, Mexican, and U.S. government officials in Ottawa, Canada, on October 11-12, 2000. The session discussed eGovernment strategies and best practices among our North American partners.

-- An OIS official represented the U.S. Government at the Government Online Conference in Mexico City, September 10-14, 2001. In conjunction with the GOL conference, the United States chaired a session on National eGovernment Strategies that included representatives from Finland, France, the Netherlands, and Norway at the Tecnologias de la Informacion Para el Desarrollo de la Administracion Publica Conference (TIDAP).

-- OIS contributed U.S. Country Reports on eDemocracy and Government Portals to each GOL project team.

-- OIS representatives addressed three international conferences on eGovernment issues: the Third Global Forum Conference, Fostering Democracy and Development through eGovernment (March 2001, Naples, Italy); the Canadian and Provincial Officials' Electronic Commerce Conference (December 2000, Halifax, Nova Scotia); and the Supply Manager's National Workshop (October 2000).

-- OIS hosted delegations from nine countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Israel, People's Republic of China, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom.

National Interests: Sharing Information Technology, eGovernment and Public Administration experiences

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$896,200	65	1,190

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,390,893	\$2,315,893	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,390,893	328

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1110 Vermont Avenue, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
www.jusfc.gov/commissn.html • 202-418-9800

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) was established as an independent federal agency by the U.S. Congress in 1975 under Public Law 94-118. The Commission's principal activities are divided into three areas: (1) Research, (2) Education and Training, and (3) Cultural Affairs. The Commission sponsors individual research on emerging policy issues of critical importance in the U.S.-Japan relationship and dissemination of results to the policymaking community. Education programs are designed to train American specialists on Japan in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions. Education projects are funded in such areas as broadcast media, language teaching, CD-ROM development, acquisition and management of library and information resources, and faculty exchanges for the purpose of curriculum development. The Commission also provides support to cultural institutions for collaborative productions and individual artist exchanges.

Cultural Affairs Programs

The Commission has always believed that the arts are at the heart of a people's creative genius. Therefore, it is pleased to see the rapidly growing demand in the United States and Japan for expanded artistic exchange. The Commission notes, however, that the presence of American artists in Japan has been limited both in terms of diversity and geographical coverage. American performing and visual artists presentations in Japan have often been conducted on a limited and sporadic basis, frequently the subject of commercial interests of individual promoters. To counteract this trend, the Commission has determined that, until further notice, it will focus on bringing American art, both visual and performing, to Japan. The Commission's goals in this endeavor are to increase both qualitatively and quantitatively the presence of American art and artists in Japan.

In 2001, the Commission supported the following projects: partial costs for five artists to participate in the JUSFC/NEA U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program; the opera theatre of St. Louis for support of the project "The Tale of Genji, An Invitation to Japan"; and the New York Foundation for the Arts for support of the documentary film "Enmyoin."

National Interests: Present U.S. culture in all its diversity to overseas audiences; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$340,000	50	15

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Education and Training Programs

The Commission believes that American public understanding of Japan, as well as a more balanced relationship between Japan and the United States in terms of economic, political, and security matters, requires the development and strengthening of the next generation of American area specialists on Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions.

The Commission provides seed money to assist those start-up projects that have good prospects of converting to a self-funding basis within a reasonable period of time. The Commission also gives block grants to certain institutions; those institutions then "retail" these grants to individuals. Those projects that serve a broad range of disciplines and geographic regions are given preference over those that serve only a single discipline, institution, project, or region.

The Commission also wishes to ensure the continued vitality and growth of basic national resources for the study of Japan. In its library support, the Commission supports projects and organizations that help organize acquisitions of research materials on a national scale and help expand access to research materials in both printed and electronic format. In its support for language training, the Commission supports institutions that have a broad national scope of programs.

In addition, the Commission believes that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public at large of current and future issues in the broad political and economic relationship between the two countries. Such understanding, and the opportunities for creating it, remain seriously underdeveloped when measured against the Japanese people's general knowledge of the United States.

In FY 2001 the JUSFC supported, among other projects, the Association of Teachers of Japanese for a clearinghouse to encourage study abroad in Japan by American undergraduate students; the University of Pennsylvania for support of a faculty and curriculum development seminar on Japan; the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources for infrastructure support; the Northeast Asia Council of the Association of Asian Studies (NEAC/AAS) for grants for Japanese studies; and the Social Science Research Council to support its program of grants for advanced research on Japan.

In the field of public affairs and education, the Commission currently places priority on support of legislative exchange projects. In FY 2001, the Commission supported the Congressional Economic Leadership Institute for the 2001 Japan educational exchange program for Congressional staff; the George Washington University (GWU) for support of the "GWU U.S.-Japan Economic Agenda 2001 Legislative Exchange Program"; the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress for the "Congressional Study Group on Japan."

In the field of the Study of the United States, the Commission supports projects that help further the process of the internationalization of American studies in the United States as well as projects that expand opportunities for academics and graduate students to interact with colleagues in both countries and develop networks for future research and exchange. Under this program, the Commission supported the American Studies Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Economic Historians Association for short-term residences in Japan.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,782,000	155	65

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Policy-oriented Research Programs

The Commission's research programs help identify interests in policy issues of critical importance in the U.S.-Japan relationship. The Commission will consider on a case-by-case basis support for conferences and workshops dealing with topics in the study of U.S.-Japan relations, of contemporary Japanese society, culture, politics, and the economy, and in research in these topics in a broader regional, global, or disciplinary context. Examples might include U.S.-Japan relations in the context of APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation), or convergence and divergence of U.S. and Japanese interests in multilateral organizations. The Commission will give high priority to projects with some or all of the following features: an interdisciplinary approach to the research agenda; a collaborative research team, with binational, or ideally, multinational representation; a research team giving younger scholars and advanced Ph.D. candidates opportunity for substantive research and participation; opportunities for cross-training among research team members in regional/cultural studies on the one hand and disciplinary studies on the other; opportunities for interaction of scholarly research and policy dialogue; and a high degree of resource-sharing among a variety of funders. The Commission will consider on a case-by-case basis support for policy research projects carried out by individual researchers. The researcher must have a demonstrated record of substantive research results, publication, and effective dissemination of results to policy makers. In all cases, proposals to the Commission for support of policy-oriented research projects must be made through the researcher's affiliated institution. Proposals are judged on the degree of criticality of the problem to be studied in terms of its potential impact on the U.S.-Japan relationship; the extent and effectiveness of plans for dissemination of the results to the policymaking communities as well as to other communities of interest; the quality of scholarship and breadth of viewpoint represented by the participants committed to the project; the extent of support from other funding sources; and the reasonableness of budget levels and administrative support costs.

The Commission believes that the American research capacity on Japan that has been developed in recent decades is underused by the policymaking communities and seeks to help bridge the two. The Commission encourages participation of a full range of American cultural and ethnic diversity in its research programming in Japan.

Major accomplishments in 2001 include support for the following activities: support to the American Enterprise Institute for its project "National Financial Reform and Restructuring in Japan and America"; the Economic Strategy Institute for support of the project "A U.S.-Japan Free Trade Agreement"; the Mansfield Center for Public Affairs for support of the project "Rural Health Care in Japan and the United States: Shared Challenges and Solutions"; the Monterey Institute for support of the project "U.S.-Japan Nongovernmental Cooperation on International Arms Control and Nonproliferation"; Purdue University for support of the projects "The Politics of Telecommunication Regulation" and "Supporting Families, Supporting Fertility"; and the University of Washington for support of Year One of the project "Beyond Bilateralism: U.S.-Japanese Cooperation and Competition in Asia."

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability); Global Issues (Health, Population); Civil Society Issues

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$268,893	35	8

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$10,015,000	\$10,015,000	\$0	\$30,500	\$0	\$6,500	\$0	\$10,052,000	168

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs
101 Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20540
www.loc.gov • 202-707-2905

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the world's largest library, serving the Congress and the public for 200 years. Founded in 1800 to serve the reference needs of Congress, the Library has grown into an unparalleled treasure house of information and creativity, gathering and sharing knowledge for America's good. As the chief copyright deposit library of the United States, the Library of Congress receives about one million new items each year, half of which are selected for the permanent research collections. Additional items come through gifts and donations, exchanges with national and international institutions, and purchases. The systematic acquisition, preservation, organization, and service of Library of Congress collections is an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. In the year 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that will create an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

Global Legal Information Network

Electronic access to primary sources of the law of all nations is becoming a worldwide imperative. To that end, the Law Library of the Library of Congress and a group of similarly interested legislative information centers around the world have joined to share their expertise and know-how in the hope of making this access a reality.

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) is a cooperative not-for-profit federation of government agencies or their designees that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database. This automated database contains statutes, regulations, and related material that originate from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. A central server at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., stores the data temporarily. All participating national GLIN stations can access the data.

GLIN envisions a distributed network. The database will reside on servers in other member nations as well as the Law Library of the Library of Congress. When completed, the national GLIN stations will capture, process, and distribute legal information in electronic format. This may include statutes, constitutions and codes, regulations and selected ordinances, judicial decisions, and scholarly writings, as well as related material such as statistics. The original sources are protected to preserve authenticity. Consequently, these texts are available in the official languages of authorized users.

The standards for selecting the texts, analyzing them, producing summaries, assigning index terms, and testing applicable hardware and software were developed originally as an international initiative with contributions of the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Agencies and institutions, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, have provided support for various aspects of the project.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights;
Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	3	7

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Meeting of Frontiers

Meeting of Frontiers is a bilingual, multimedia English-Russian digital library that tells the story of the American exploration and settlement of the West, the parallel exploration and settlement of Siberia and the Russian Far East, and the meeting of the Russian-American frontier in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.

It is intended for use in U.S. and Russian schools and libraries and by the general public in both countries. Scholars, particularly those who do not have ready access to major research libraries, also will benefit from the mass of primary material included in Meeting of Frontiers, much of which has never been published or is extremely rare.

In April 2001, the Library of Congress and the Open Society Institute of Russia agreed to establish a cooperative regional scanning center in Novosibirsk to digitize selected collections from libraries and archives in Western Siberia. OSI funded and administered a grant competition through which collections were identified and selected for digitization. Equipment was delivered to Novosibirsk in May 2001 and scanning began shortly thereafter. A second OSI grants competition identified collections in Irkutsk and Central Siberia for digitization in 2002. In addition, the Library of Congress and the University of Gottingen Library in Germany concluded an agreement concerning digitization of the University's famous Baron Von Asch Collection of cultural artifacts for inclusion in the project.

Meeting of Frontiers was prominently featured in the curriculum and contest materials for National History Day 2001 (Grades 6-12), the theme of which was "Frontiers in History: People, Places, Ideas." It also is being used by the Foundation for Internet Education in its Internet training programs throughout Russia.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$37,000	3	11

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Russian Leadership Program "Open World"

The Open World Program, known as the Russian Leadership Program (RLP) for its pilot program in 1999 and 2000, is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange for emerging young Russian political and civic leaders that is housed at the Library of Congress. Open World participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through on-site visits to a particular community and substantive meetings with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Open World's nearly 4,000 visitors have come from 88 of Russia's 89 regions and stayed in more than 700 host communities in 48 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included members of the Russian Parliament and their staff, mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, NGO directors, educators, and political party officials. Participants are on average in their late 30s, and about one-third have been women.

Open World's special features are its size and broad geographical scope; its focus on up-and-coming Russian leaders from the regional and local, as well as federal, levels; its recruitment of non-English-speaking, first-time visitors; its emphasis on hands-on, community-based programming; its home-stay component; and its status as the only exchange and grant-making program in the U.S. legislative branch. First proposed by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, a noted Russia scholar, Open World receives financial and programmatic support from the U.S. Congress.

Civic participants are hosted by local members of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofit NGOs experienced in conducting foreign exchange programs with Russia. The local host organizations usually provide home stays, cultural and community activities, and a substantial portion of the participants' professional program. Hosts for parliamentary participants in the Open World Program are typically U.S. senators, representatives, and governors.

In December 2000, the U.S. Congress recognized the success of the Open World Program and the importance of its mission by authorizing the permanent Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library of Congress to house the program (P.L. 106-554).

Open World inaugurated its calendar year 2001 exchange with a visit to Washington, D.C., and San Francisco by a parliamentary delegation led by the first vice chair of the Russian State Duma, Lyubov Konstantinovna Sliska. (The State Duma is the lower house of the Russian Parliament, and Mrs. Sliska is the highest-ranking woman in the Russian Parliament and is responsible within the Duma for relations between the Duma and the U.S. Congress.) As part of its parliamentary program, Open World 2001 also sponsored a visit by the director of Russia's parliamentary library, Irina Aleksandrovna Andreeva.

In July 2001, Open World launched a rule of law pilot program designed to immerse prominent Russian judges in all aspects of the American judicial system and to promote the development of professional ties between members of the American and Russian judiciaries, with the goal of advancing judicial reform in Russia. The pilot program is being undertaken in cooperation with the Committee on International Judicial Relations of the Judicial Conference of the United States. (The Judicial Conference is the chief policymaking body of the federal courts. The Committee serves as a central point of contact for the federal judiciary with the numerous agencies and institutions involved with international judicial reform and the rule of law.) This new program built on Open World's successful 2000 rule of law programming, in which 103 judges and five members of the Russian Parliament took part. Open World 2001's focus on the rule of law coincided with the Russian Parliament's consideration and passage of President Vladimir Putin's extensive legislative proposals to overhaul the Russian judicial system.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$9,978,000	0	144

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,509,100	\$3,509,100	\$0	\$312,837	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,821,937	25

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Public Information
300 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20546
www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-0000

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducts research to advance and communicate scientific knowledge about the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; to explore and enable the development of space for human enterprise; and to develop advanced aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchanges and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

NASA Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign governments or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities from one to three years. Each researcher brings unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise; the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor.

National Interests: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	7

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

National Interests: Support of U.S. space research goals; Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,509,100	0	18

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$100,600	\$100,600	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$100,600	1,827

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Office of Policy and Communications
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740
www.archives.gov • 301-837-1850

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) ensures, for citizens and federal officials, ready access to essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of federal officials, and the national experience. It assists federal agencies in documenting their activities, administering records management programs, scheduling records, and retiring noncurrent records. NARA arranges, describes, preserves, and provides access to the essential documentation of the three branches of the U.S. Government; manages the Presidential Libraries system; and publishes laws, regulations, and Presidential and other public documents. It also assists the Information Security Oversight Office, which manages federal classification and declassification policies, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which makes grants nationwide to help nonprofit organizations identify, preserve, and provide access to materials that document American history.

International Visitors Program

Although NARA statutes contain no enabling legislation authorizing the agency to conduct international activities, NARA's Presidential libraries, regional facilities, and Washington, D.C., locations routinely host international government officials, researchers, and scholars for the purpose of sharing information regarding archival policies and procedures. Much of NARA's international travel is to conduct business of the International Council on Archives. Travel is conducted throughout the year.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$100,600	34	1,793

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$742,250	\$424,500	\$317,750	Not Tracked	\$734,580†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,476,830†	1,812

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Communications
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Room 614
Washington, DC 20506
www.arts.gov • 202-682-5570

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) supports the visual, literary, and performing arts to benefit all Americans by fostering artistic excellence, preserving and transmitting our diverse cultural heritage, making the arts more accessible to all Americans, and making the arts intrinsic to education.

ArtsLink

ArtsLink is a program that encourages artistic interchange with Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. Under ArtsLink Projects, support is provided for U.S. artists to work on mutually beneficial projects with colleagues from the region. The ArtsLink Residencies enable U.S. arts organizations to host visiting artists or managers for a five-week period.

(Note: Total USG funding includes \$50,000 that was provided by a state government agency, not a USG agency. For purposes of this report, that money is being categorized as USG funding.)

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Foundation of Trust; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$195,000	32	24

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions

The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions assists the presentation of a broad range of artists from across the United States at worldwide international festivals and exhibitions. The program is supported in cooperation with various private sector organizations and the Department of State.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Foundation of Trust

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$332,250	1,749	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program

The U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program was established in 1978 in cooperation with the Japan-United States Friendship Commission and Bunka-Cho (Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs). This program provides six-month fellowships in Japan for individual artists in any discipline to create new work and pursue an artistic project. A reciprocal arrangement allows Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Foundation of Trust

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$215,000	7	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$27,524	\$27,524	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$27,524	3

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Reception Desk
1101 15th Street, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
www.ned.org • 202-293-9072

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit grantmaking organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific requirements of democratic groups in other countries.

Visiting Fellows Program

The Visiting Fellows Program of NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies enables scholars, journalists, and practitioners of democracy from around the world to spend from three to ten months in residence at the Forum's offices in Washington, D.C., exploring the theory and practice of democracy. The program is open to accomplished scholars, political leaders, democratic activists, and journalists of all nationalities. It seeks to reflect a wide geographical and professional diversity each year. Fellows are provided with use of an office, computer (including access to the Internet), telephone, and other office equipment, as well as the Forum's Democracy Resource Center (including interlibrary loan privileges and other research services).

(Please note: In most cases, the Forum is not able to provide stipends to cover living expenses. Most Fellows who have been in residence have come with their own funding from other sources, some of which may not be governmental. The Forum's ability to serve as a host institution has served well in leveraging funding for projects from private sources; much of that funding is given directly to the Fellows.)

The primary goal of the program is to give leading democratic scholars and activists the time and nonfinancial resources to do original research, become familiar with recent literature in their fields of interest, write for publication, assess their own experiences, engage in discussions with scholars and practitioners from other regions, and enhance their knowledge and skills. A secondary goal of the program is to stimulate mutually beneficial interaction among Fellows and other scholars and practitioners of democracy by exposing the Fellows to the academic, policymaking, and activist communities in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere in the United States.

National Interests: National Security; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$27,524	0	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,004,903	\$1,004,903	\$0	\$0	\$73,390	\$0	\$0	\$1,078,293	72

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Public Affairs
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506
www.neh.gov • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, education, museum exhibitions, documentaries, preservation, and activities of the state humanities councils.

Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions

As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and ensures opportunities for humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development. Eligibility is limited to tax-exempt, nonprofit institutions that are financed, governed, and administered independently of institutions of higher education. Since the purpose of Endowment support is to enhance existing fellowship programs by providing additional fellowships for humanities scholars, eligibility is further limited to institutions that have established and maintained fellowship programs with their own or other private funding. Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines. Priority is given to programs that provide long-term fellowship opportunities (four to twelve months in duration). The program is on-going.

The program seeks to increase opportunities for humanities scholars to conduct research on foreign cultures and gain access to resources provided by independent libraries, research centers, and international research organizations. NEH fellowships awarded by grantee institutions enable individual scholars to pursue their own research and to participate in the interchange of ideas with other scholars.

FY 2001 awards for fellowship programs included grants to two U.S. international research organizations, and amendments to grants made in previous years to the same two international research organizations and three U.S. overseas research centers; the increased funding will allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of 67.5 year-long fellowships over the next three years.

During FY 2001, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 60 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 28 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of 2.5 additional fellowships. NEH Fellows have pursued research on topics in history, literature, philosophy, anthropology, the history of religion, and the history of art and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH Fellows include: "The Colonial Bastille: A History of Imprisonment in Vietnam, 1862-1940," by Peter Zinoman; "Politics After Television: Religious Nationalism and the Reshaping of the Indian Public," by Arvind Rajagopal; "The Prehistory of the Levant," by James L. Phillips; "Models of Nature: Ecology, Conservation, and Cultural Revolution in Soviet Russia," by Douglas R. Weiner; and "The Origins of Italian Humanism from Lovato to Bruni," by Ronald Witt.

National Interests: The advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,004,903	72	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Note: There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount in grants made to institutions in the reported fiscal year for fellowships to be awarded to individuals for research abroad in subsequent fiscal years. The number of participants reported represents individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

Private Sector (U.S.) funding represents only those amounts of private gifts certified in response to NEH offers of federal matching funds. The actual level of private contributions to the fellowship program is significantly higher and includes grantee institutions' costs for administration of the fellowship competitions, staff, services to Fellows, and, in the case of residential centers, maintenance of facilities. NEH grants support only stipends for Fellows and a small portion of the institutions' costs of advertising the fellowship competitions and the costs of the selection procedures.

The total number of individuals receiving NEH support for research abroad may be slightly lower than the numbers that appear in the tables because each year approximately 10 percent of the NEH Fellows conduct research in more than one country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$22,388,136	\$22,388,136	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$22,388,136	3,003

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center
4201 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22230
www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of (1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration, and (2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain professional experience early in their careers. Consistent with the international character of science and engineering, disciplinary programs throughout the NSF offer support to U.S. scientists and engineers for the international aspects of their research. NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

Office of International Science and Engineering

The Office of International Science and Engineering (INT) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. The regions covered by INT are as follows: (1) Africa, the Near East, and South Asia, (2) the Americas, (3) East Asia and the Pacific, (4) Central and Eastern Europe, and (5) Western Europe. These programs have three principal objectives: human resource development, expanding cooperative research opportunities, and ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide. Programs involving young scientists or new collaborative efforts are given preference.

In FY 2001, more than \$22 million was spent on targeted regional programs and the International Research Fellows Program. The regional programs include the following types of activities: cooperative research projects, dissertation enhancement awards, joint seminars and workshops, planning visits, and undergraduate and graduate student activities. The data include only participants in programs that are supported by INT. Other NSF programs that involve international exchanges, but which are administered and supported by NSF divisions other than INT, are not included here as those data are not available.

-- Planning visits offer U.S. researchers the opportunity to consult with their prospective foreign partners to finalize

plans for a cooperative activity eligible for consideration for support by NSF. This mechanism is used sparingly. Evidence of substantive prior communication and preparation is required. Applicants should consult with the appropriate INT program officer before submitting a planning visit proposal.

-- Joint workshops and seminars are usually small and focused on a specific, well-defined research area. They are designed to identify common research priorities, and to explore possible areas of joint research cooperation. Workshops/seminars typically involve a U.S. co-organizer and an international co-organizer, who collaboratively design and implement the meeting, which can be held at either a U.S. or foreign location. INT provides support for 10-15 U.S. participants, with no more than two from the same U.S. institution. When workshops/seminars are held in the United States, support may also be provided for participants from developing countries or from those countries whose currency is not convertible. Requests for such support should be discussed with the INT program officer prior to proposal submission. Workshops/seminars normally involve a total of 25 to 35 participants. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. The pool of U.S. participants should include junior researchers, women and members of underrepresented groups, and/or graduate or undergraduate students. Participant diversity will be considered in making award decisions for support of workshops. The results should be broadly disseminated and, wherever possible, displayed in a workshop/seminar website.

-- Cooperative research activities are based on international collaborations, carried out either in the United States or abroad. Such projects initiate international collaboration with foreign counterparts, or promote new types of activities with established international partners. Research projects are jointly designed and implemented by U.S. and foreign researchers or educators. INT awards typically fund two to three years of cooperative activity.

-- Dissertation enhancement projects support dissertation research conducted by graduate students at a foreign site. Students are expected to work in close cooperation with a host country institution and investigator. The applicant is responsible for making all necessary arrangements with the host country institution and scientist. The doctoral faculty advisor, on behalf of the student, submits the dissertation enhancement proposal. Eligible students should be U.S. citizens or permanent residents enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions. Students from developing countries who are enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions may also apply, but preference is given to applicants who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents.

-- Graduate Student Activities receive support from the Office of International Science and Engineering in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the division funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The Summer Institute for Graduate Students in Japan, Taiwan, and Korea provides graduate students in science and engineering (including bio-medical sciences) with first hand experience in a Japanese, Taiwanese, or Korean research environment; intensive language training; and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these three countries.

-- International Research Fellowship Awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 3 to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goal of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within six years before the date of application, who expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the master's degree level.

-- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes (PASI) are short courses which are modeled on the NATO Advanced Studies Institutes, but take place in the Americas. Approximately 8-12 lecturers of international standing at the advanced graduate and postgraduate level participate, as well as 40-50 students. The Department of Energy and NSF support a limited number of these Institutes each year.

-- Active research experience is one of the most effective techniques for attracting talented undergraduates to and retaining them in careers in mathematics, science, and engineering. Projects supported by the Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) program provide opportunities for undergraduate students to participate in active mathematics, science, and engineering research experiences. REU projects involve students in meaningful ways in ongoing research programs or in research projects specially designed for this purpose. Projects may also provide opportunities for undergraduate students to participate in research opportunities in non-U.S. settings. International activities are eligible for support from the Office of International Science and Engineering either on the basis of proposals submitted to it or in conjunction with proposals submitted to disciplinary research divisions.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$22,388,136	3,003	0

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Many of NSF's international programs are jointly funded with foreign research organizations that support the costs of their own researchers. NSF does not maintain statistics on foreign researchers involved in NSF-supported projects.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0†	Not Tracked	\$0†	\$12,000†	11

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20594
www.nts.gov • 202-314-6000

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine, and pipeline -- and issuing safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents. Since its creation in 1967, the Safety Board has investigated more than 110,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

Aviation Safety Personnel Exchange Program

The National Transportation Safety Board is recognized as one of the world's premier independent accident investigation agencies. Safety Board investigators travel to every corner of the world to investigate accidents. In an effort to promote transportation safety globally, the Safety Board invites individuals from counterpart organizations overseas to participate in on-the-job training programs at NTSB headquarters, exposing them to Safety Board methods, practices, and techniques.

In FY 2001, the Safety Board hosted three National Research Laboratory researchers from the Netherlands for a two-month on-the-job training program. All participant expenses were provided for by the government of the Netherlands.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Counterterrorism)

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NTSB Training Program

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide aviation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of developing countries.

The Safety Board is now undertaking an expansion of training efforts by developing the NTSB Training Academy. When it opens in 2003, the Academy will provide the Safety Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators at its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

In FY 2001, NTSB held a two-week basic aviation accident investigation course that was attended by representatives from Guyana, the Philippines, Singapore, and Taiwan. Participants' governments paid for a portion of the course, with the remainder subsidized by NTSB.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$12,000	0	8

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

In addition to the activities listed above, the Safety Board hosted over 100 foreign visitors for in-house visits. The Safety Board provided these visitors with briefings on NTSB policies and procedures and arranged meetings with investigation experts. The Vehicle Recorder Division received foreign flight recorder delegations that processed about 40 cases of air accidents or serious incidents. Several Family Affairs seminars were also conducted this year regarding Accident Victim Assistance. These seminars included 27 foreign attendees.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,509,000	\$509,000	\$3,000,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,509,000	411

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
1555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
www.nrc.gov • 301-415-8200

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities that support U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in nuclear nonproliferation as well as in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials and energy. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide.

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 35 countries. These arrangements provide communications channels which ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates, and provide the foundation for bilateral cooperation with other nations in nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and other areas to which the parties agree. Finally, they establish the means through which the NRC provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries attempting to develop or improve their regulatory organizations and their overall nuclear safety cultures.

In addition to its program of bilateral cooperation with other countries, NRC also works closely in the area of nuclear safety with organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

-- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

NRC conducts programs with Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, and Kazakhstan. These programs have been funded through interagency agreements between the NRC, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, the Department of Energy, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). NRC coordinates a range of safety and safeguards assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and through purchasing of equipment.

-- Central and Eastern Europe

NRC also conducts programs with Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, and Lithuania. These programs have been funded through interagency agreements between NRC and USAID. NRC coordinates a range of safety assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and through equipment purchasing.

-- Advanced Nuclear Countries

The NRC ensures cooperation with advanced nuclear countries through bilateral regulatory exchange arrangements and international visits. These exchanges obtain information on foreign regulatory approaches and operational experience that will assist NRC's domestic nuclear regulation. NRC also participates in activities to enhance domestic and global nuclear safety, both through bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency.

-- Developing Nations

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

National Interests: National Security; Global Issues (Environment);
Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory systems for
peaceful uses of nuclear energy

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,509,000	411	0

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

The NRC receives over 120 foreign visits a year at its headquarters and regional offices. These visits include high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. The primary foci of these visits are nuclear reactor safety, regulations, and research; nuclear materials safety; and radioactive waste. NRC does not provide funding for these visitors. Data on these visitors are not reflected in this report.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$32,613†	Not Tracked	\$32,613†	\$0	\$0†	\$0	\$0	\$32,613†	500

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Office of Government Relations and Special Projects
1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005-3917
www.usoge.gov • (202) 208-8000 x1232

The U.S. Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government. OGE's mission is to direct executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include developing rules and regulations pertaining to standards of conduct, post-employment restrictions, public and confidential financial disclosure, and ethics training and counseling. OGE's international technical assistance program focuses on sharing technical information and experiences related to the corruption prevention measures and tools listed above.

OGE conducts a number of programs in foreign states each year and participates in multilateral anti-corruption conferences at the request of U.S. foreign policy agencies or entities. The programs often involve presentations, workshops, panel discussions, and/or roundtable discussions. The development of codes of conduct is frequently the primary topical focus of such programs.

Hungary Technical Assistance

The overall aim of the program is to assist the Hungarian government with the development of its ethics program. OGE presents to Hungary its ideas and experiences pertaining to codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, financial disclosure systems, and post-employment restrictions. The objective of the program is to provide pertinent and useful information to the Hungarian government for its use as it implements new -- and improves existing -- corruption prevention measures. The program is an ongoing, multiple-year program.

OGE conducted a workshop held in Budapest, Hungary, in November 2001. Approximately 40 Hungarian public employees from various government ministries were trained throughout the course of the workshop. The overall seminar, of which OGE's workshop was a part, was a joint venture with the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training; the U.S. Department of State; and the United Nations. The framework for the seminar was the interface between corruption prevention, investigation, and prosecution efforts.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$14,864	3	40

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

The international technical assistance program hosts visitors from foreign states to discuss corruption prevention measures -- especially codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, and financial disclosure systems. Most of the visitors are civil servants. Other visitors include business leaders, journalists, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, attorneys, academicians, judges, legislators, and military leaders. The ongoing program gives foreign visitors an increased awareness and understanding of OGE's functions and activities, which can help them to develop or improve their own ethics programs in their home states.

In FY 2001, eight OGE officials met with 213 individuals from 52 foreign states to discuss specific corruption prevention measures.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	0	213

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Jordan Technical Assistance

OGE presents to Jordan its ideas and experiences pertaining to codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, financial disclosure systems, and post-employment restrictions. The objective of the program is to assist the Jordanian government in its exploration of various methods of instituting corruption prevention measures using the current laws and administrative structures of the Jordanian government. The program is an ongoing, multiple-year program.

Following fact-finding and planning activities, OGE sponsored a seminar primarily for ministers and agency heads of the Jordanian government in September 2001. The program provided opportunities for the Jordanians to discuss their perspective of corruption prevention issues, for the Jordanians and the U.S. participants to discuss common problems, and for the United States to share some information and insights from its experience pertaining to corruption prevention measures.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$17,749	2	27

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Morocco Technical Assistance

As a part of a program coordinated by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, OGE offers input regarding the development of codes of conduct for public employees and offers feedback concerning drafts of codes of conduct. The objective of the program is to help the Moroccan government develop and implement effective codes of conduct. The program is an ongoing, multiple-year program.

During FY 2001, OGE provided to the Moroccan government technical assistance in drafting codes of conduct for the employees of Morocco's Ministry of Public Service Administration and for the Ministerial Inspectors General. OGE's activities occurred solely via e-mail.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	0	10

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Poland Conference: Combating Corruption

At the request of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training, OGE participated in a one-time conference on combating corruption. A diverse audience received a briefing on the functions of OGE, the executive branch laws and regulations concerning conflicts of interest, and the mechanisms in place to enforce those laws and regulations. The OGE official also presented to the conference attendees information pertaining to the financial disclosure systems of the U.S. federal government's executive branch.

Approximately 200 individuals from throughout Europe attended the conference.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	5	200

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,500	30

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Office of Public Liaison
1900 E Street NW
Washington, DC 20415-0001
www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

OPM's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs that effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. It supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

Federal Executive Institute "Leadership for a Democratic Society" Program

The Federal Executive Institute (FEI), located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal and premier training facility for senior U.S. Government executives. Since its founding, more than 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

The Federal Executive Institute conducts training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. The FEI does not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

FEI's "Leadership for a Democratic Society" program develops the senior career executive corps by linking individual leadership development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience 10 times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives attend this four-week residential leadership development program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Executive development; promotion of civil society; democratic institutions; public sector leadership

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	4

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Management Development Centers

OPM's Management Development Centers conduct training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. The Centers do not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; executive development, public sector leadership

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	26

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$272,058,008	\$267,007,008	\$5,051,000	\$0	\$481,441	\$0	\$0	\$272,539,449	6,136

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



PEACE CORPS

Office of Planning, Policy, and Analysis
1111 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20526
www.peacecorps.gov • 202-692-2140

Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

The mission of the Peace Corps is to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified Volunteers to interested countries in need of trained manpower, by fostering a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served, and by fostering a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans. The agency fulfills the Peace Corps' mission of providing people-to-people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross cultural exchange by fielding as many Volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program, and support at the budget level approved by Congress and requested by the host country government.

Through their service, Volunteers have cultivated people-to-people relationships that help establish a foundation for peace among nations. They continue the tradition of working in partnership with people worldwide to improve basic conditions and create new opportunities. They speak the local languages and live in the communities where they work. In this process, Volunteers share and represent the culture and values of the American people and in doing so, earn a respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

Note: Figures submitted to the IAWG represent the average number of Volunteers in each country for FY 2001. These numbers do not include Trainees, Crisis Corps, and United Nations Volunteers. The number of individuals trained by or benefiting from the programs offered by Peace Corps Volunteers are not included in this report.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Foundation of Trust

PEACE CORPS

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$272,058,008	6,136	0

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	28

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Communications and Public Affairs Department
1200 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-4026
www.pb.gc.gov • 202-326-4040

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a federal corporation created by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) to encourage the continuation and maintenance of defined benefit pension plans, provide timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits to participants and beneficiaries in plans covered by PBGC, and keep pension insurance premiums at the lowest level necessary to carry out the Corporation's objectives.

PBGC protects the retirement incomes of about 44 million American workers in more than 35,000 private-sector defined benefit pension plans, which pay a specified monthly pension benefit at retirement, usually based on years of service and salary. PBGC administers two insurance programs separately covering single-employer and multi-employer plans.

International Visitor Activities

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation welcomes international visitors to their headquarters. Typically visitors are foreign government ministry officials involved in labor, pension, social security, and financial issues.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	28

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$396,000	Not Tracked	\$396,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$396,000	311

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
450 5th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20549
www.sec.gov • 202-942-0020

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; to ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, to provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

International Training Programs

The Securities and Exchange Commission's International Training Program's mission is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is comprised primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each spring the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development (Market Development Institute), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries. The eleventh annual Market Development Institute was held in April 2001, with 105 delegates from 63 countries in attendance.

Each fall the SEC offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight (Enforcement Institute) for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and advisor inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance.

In addition, for the past five years, the SEC has offered specialized training programs covering enforcement and market development issues for smaller groups of securities professionals from the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe. The cost of delivering these programs is fully reimbursable under an interagency agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The SEC tracks funding only for participants funded through the SEC's interagency agreements and participating agency service agreements (PASAs) with USAID. Participants involved in training generally obtain their own funding, either through self-funding, local USAID missions, the World Bank, nongovernmental organizations, or other sources. In fact, the majority of participants receiving SEC training obtain funding separate from the SEC's interagency agreements and PASAs. The SEC does not track these sources of outside funding.

Note: In 2001, the Enforcement Institute was held in October, as a result, the participant data for this program will be reflected in the FY 2002 report.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$396,000	0	311

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	721

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of International Programs
1308 West High Rise, 6401 Security Blvd
Baltimore, MD 20135
www.ssa.gov • 410-965-3558/1-800-772-1213

The Social Security Administration (SSA) manages the nation's social insurance program, which consists of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, commonly known as social security. It also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The Administration studies the problems of poverty and economic insecurity among Americans and makes recommendations on effective methods for solving these problems through social insurance. The Administration also assigns social security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their social security numbers.

International Visitors Program

The Office of International Programs (OIP) arranges programs for briefings and consultations and coordinates visits between foreign government and nongovernment officials and the Social Security Administration on social security and social security related issues.

The International Visitors Program provides foreign social security officials and experts in related fields an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs of consultation and observation can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems. Observation of various SSA operations at headquarters or in one of the field facilities may be scheduled, time permitting.

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors traveling to the United States. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Advancement of Social Security Worldwide

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	721

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	19

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Public Information and Outreach
 1721 North Front Street
 Harrisburg, PA 17102-2391
www.srbc.net • 717-238-0423

The Susquehanna River Basin Compact, which was signed into law on December 24, 1970, led to the creation of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC). The Compact, as adopted by the U.S. Congress and the state legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, provides the mechanism to guide the conservation, development, and administration of the water resources of the vast river basin. The mission of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission is to enhance public welfare through comprehensive planning, water supply allocation, and management of the water resources of the Susquehanna River Basin.

The SRBC works to reduce damages caused by floods; provide for the reasonable and sustained development and use of surface and groundwater for municipal, agricultural, recreational, commercial, and industrial purposes; protect and restore fisheries, wetlands, and aquatic habitat; protect water quality and instream uses; and ensure future availability of flows to the Chesapeake Bay.

As a federal-interstate compact commission, its focus is defined by the natural boundaries of the river basin rather than the political boundaries of its member states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. As such, the SRBC serves as a forum to provide coordinated management, promote communication among the members, and resolve water resource issues and controversies within the basin.

International Visitors Program

The SRBC hosts international delegations interested in learning about the Commission's activities in many areas, including flood plain management and protection; safe water supply and quality; and watershed protection and management in the tri-state Susquehanna River region.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment)

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	19

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	225

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Media Relations Office
400 West Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, TN 37902-1499
www.tva.gov • 865-632-6000

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation, and agricultural and industrial development, as well as to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA has been a strong presence in the region for more than 69 years, delivering value to the Valley economy by promoting economic growth; supplying affordable, reliable power; and supporting a thriving river system. As the nation's largest public power system, TVA delivers electricity to nearly eight million people in the Valley through 158 local power companies. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood control, navigation, land use, water quality, and recreation.

International Visitors Program

Program activities at TVA focus on flood control, navigation development, electric power production, recreation improvement, and forestry and wildlife development. International visitors go to TVA for information gathering, study trips, etc. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing technical information with the world. TVA does not receive appropriated funds to support this program. Official government visitors are not charged any fees to participate in TVA's International Visitors Program. However, TVA may charge a nominal fee to privately sponsored visitors to cover costs of presentations.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	225

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,089,214	\$2,798,528	\$290,686	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,089,214	356

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

General Information
 1621 North Kent Street
 Suite 200
 Arlington, VA 22209-2131
www.tda.gov • 703-875-4357

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA) promotes American private sector participation in developing and middle-income countries, with special emphasis on economic sectors that represent significant U.S. export potential. Through funding of feasibility studies, orientation visits, specialized training grants, business workshops, and various forms of technical assistance, the agency helps U.S. businesses compete for infrastructure projects in emerging markets. TDA assists in building mutually beneficial partnerships between American companies and overseas project sponsors, which result in increased U.S. exports and jobs and the completion of high quality, successful projects in host countries. TDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and project sponsors in today's world.

Orientation Visits

Orientation Visits, sometimes referred to as reverse trade missions, offer U.S. suppliers an opportunity to showcase U.S. technology and their products to foreign officials. TDA sponsors visits to the United States by foreign officials, usually procurement and technical specialists, interested in purchasing American goods and services for specific projects.

In FY 2001, TDA sponsored 43 orientation visits, or nearly one each week.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,089,214	0	356

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$144,339,339	\$144,339,339	\$0	\$764,836	Not Tracked	\$1,210,667	Not Tracked	\$146,314,842	236,448

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Center for Human Capacity Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523-3901
www.usaid.gov • 202-712-5317

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States.

USAID has become a new, revitalized agency after undergoing a reorganization. However, as the reorganization was only recently completed, this FY 2001 report focuses on USAID's activities in the six primary areas that were reported in the FY 2000 inventory: Economic Growth and Agricultural Development; Democracy and Governance; Education and Training; Population, Health, and Nutrition; Environment; and Humanitarian Assistance.

In addition to the non-U.S. Government contributions listed in the chart at the top of the page, USAID also leveraged an additional \$563,831 in non-USG support from training providers and other private sources (both U.S. and foreign), bringing its total non-U.S. Government funding to \$2,539,333.

Quotations included in program descriptions below are taken from USAID's Strategic Plan. Readers are encouraged to review the USAID Strategic Plan for a detailed review of where and how USAID works and its goal areas.

Democracy and Governance Programs

"Broad-based participation and democratic processes are integral elements of sustainable development." Because democratic regimes contribute to peace and security in the world and because democracy and respect for human rights coincide with fundamental American values, the Administration has identified the promotion of democracy as a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy. Democratization is an essential part of sustainable development. Faltering democracies and persistent oppression pose serious threats to the security of the United States and other nations. Stable democratic nations make the best trading partners for the United States and help

promote international security.

National Interests: National Security; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$13,633,348	0	20,568

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

USAID helps the people of developing nations become participants in the economic and political lives of their nations, thus reducing global poverty and creating markets for the United States and regional stability for all. "Broad-based, equitable economic growth is the most effective means of bringing poor, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups into the mainstream of an expanding economy." To that end, USAID supports policy reforms in key sectors by strengthening economic and political institutions critical to good governance, by encouraging the effective functioning of markets, by supporting emerging markets and micro-enterprise, by investing in human resources, and by aiding projects to promote sustainable growth.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$41,290,764	0	49,253

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Environment Programs

"Environmental degradation threatens human health, undermines long-term economic growth and impairs critical ecological systems upon which sustainable development depends." Environmental problems increasingly threaten the economic and political interests not only of the country where the problems exist, but also of neighboring countries and the world at large. Both industrial and developing nations contribute to environmental deterioration. America's own well being is directly threatened by worldwide environmental degradation through global climate change, biodiversity loss, and natural resource depletion. In the long run, we cannot escape the effects of this degradation. USAID's programs are designed to help meet these global challenges.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$9,246,632	0	18,317

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Human Capacity Development

"The development of human capacity enables people to participate effectively in matters affecting their lives. Increasing human capacity through education, training, and improved access to information is essential for sustained social and economic progress." A nation's ability to contribute to the world economy, as well as to manage its own, is directly related to the development of its human resources. The Center for Human Capacity Development, in collaboration with regional bureaus and field missions, is responsible for implementing the Agency's goal of "Building Human Capacity Through Education and Training." The Center provides field support, technical leadership, and research to help nations and field missions improve education and training and to help develop stable, democratic countries with thriving market economies, and healthy, well-educated families.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$41,687,480	0	54,790

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Humanitarian Assistance

The United States traditionally has viewed humanitarian assistance as both an act of national conscience and as an investment in the future. The United States has a long and generous tradition of providing both humanitarian and development assistance programs to the victims of man-made and natural disasters. "Small U.S. investments in crisis prevention and mitigation may reduce the need for more substantial investments in crisis resolution where U.S. interests are directly at risk."

Food Programs: USAID's Food for Peace programs (Public Law 480) support both humanitarian and sustainable development assistance in the form of U.S. agricultural commodities. The Public Law 480 program is operated jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Title II program is managed by the Food for Peace office. It provides the vast majority of U.S. food assistance used to respond to emergencies and disasters around the world. Title II also provides resources to implement sustainable development programs targeted to improve the food security of needy people, either by the direct distribution of agricultural commodities or the use of local currencies generated by the sale of these commodities in the recipient country.

International Disaster Assistance: These programs support emergency relief and transition efforts, but are also used to improve the capacity of foreign nations to prepare and plan for disasters, mitigate their effect, and teach prevention techniques, thereby increasing the skills available locally to respond when disaster strikes. Funding also underwrites longer-term rehabilitation and recovery efforts for countries emerging from complex emergencies.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$7,870,761	0	50,796

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

"Stabilization of rapid population growth and improved health, nutrition, and education (particularly for mothers and children) are essential to sustainable development." USAID supports population, health, and nutrition programs in more than 67 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. Programs focus on family planning, child survival, prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, maternal health and nutrition, and health system reforms. The strategy for attaining USAID's goal in world population and health relies on achieving four closely related objectives: reduction in abortion and unintended pregnancies; reduction in child mortality; reduction in maternal mortality; and reduction in the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV. Nutrition programs, often linked with the Agency's agricultural development activities, promote child survival and adult health goals via nutritional food development and distribution.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health, Population)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$30,610,354	0	42,724

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

The most accurate data available were used to calculate breakouts among these six programs for U.S.-based training for each country. Where data were not available, USAID-wide averages were used. In the aggregate, participant counts for each country, and for USAID as a whole, are believed to be accurate.

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisors, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchangeers." "Training moments" occur throughout their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisors.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$263,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$263,000	23

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
Washington, DC 20024-2126
www.ushmm.org • (202) 488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as this country's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges

In addition to the hundreds of international visitors who tour the Museum's exhibitions and participate in educational debriefings, the Museum hosts a number of scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize the Museum's collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The scholarly exchange programs involving international participants are concentrated in three different programs: (1) the Visiting Scholars Program of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, (2) the Mandel Teacher Fellowships Program of the Museum's Department of Education, and (3) the Museum's Internships Program. During 2001, most of the foreign participants in the Museum's exchange programs were fellows in the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

The Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies (est. 1998) supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support structure for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields. In 2001, the Center's Visiting Scholars Program hosted 26 scholars, 12 of whom came from abroad. About

half of the fellows held Ph.Ds. Most of our foreign scholars came from Europe (including the former Soviet Union), Canada, and Israel. The average residency period was four months.

In addition to the Center's international scholarly exchange programs, the Museum's Mandel Teacher Fellowship Program accepts a few foreign participants in its secondary educational training campaign. The Mandel Program requires that its Fellows teach at secondary schools in the United States. In 2001, the program invited two teachers each from Latvia and Argentina. The Mandel Fellows are selected on a competitive basis to join a growing national corps of Holocaust educators. The Fellows participate in a "Summer Institute" at the Museum where they are instructed in Holocaust history and pedagogy over a two- to three-week period. They are also advised how to link their Holocaust educational efforts at their home schools to local community programs. About nine months after the "Summer Institute," the Mandel Fellows return to the Museum to report on the results of their Holocaust-related educational activities and projects.

The Museum's Internships Program offers internships to non-U.S. citizens. In 2001, seven interns from abroad participated in educational and Museum-related programs for one semester or more. They worked in the archives, in the collections, exhibitions, and in other scholarly or research activities.

Additionally, a number of U.S. Fellows and U.S. Scholars participated in the Museum's program. U.S. participants were brought to the Museum as Fellows to conduct research and to interact with their non-U.S. counterparts. U.S. Scholars on the Museum's staff participated in the Fellows program and worked closely with the non-U.S. Fellows, guiding their work and exchanging research material.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues; Memorialize Victims of the Holocaust; Advance Public Understanding of Holocaust History; Alert National Conscience to threats of genocide today

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	23

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,109,941	\$1,109,941	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,600†	\$1,112,541†	1,426

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Public Affairs
1200 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Established in 1984, the Institute has its origins in the tradition of American statesmanship that seeks to limit international violence and to achieve just peace based on freedom and human dignity. The Institute seeks to expand knowledge about ways to achieve a more peaceful world through an array of programs, including those listed below. The Institute is governed by a bipartisan, 15-member board of directors, including ex officio members in federal service and 11 individuals appointed from outside federal service by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment, or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information.

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (unsolicited grants and solicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the following inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

Balkans Initiative

The United States Institute of Peace's Balkans Initiative aims to promote peace and reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Croatia, where violent conflicts have been ended by internationally supported peace agreements; to prevent conflict and instability in other areas, including Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Albania; to build consensus on Balkans policy in Washington, D.C., through discussion among administration, congressional, and nongovernmental players; and to develop greater understanding among the American people of the U.S. role in preventing conflict and maintaining peace in the Balkans.

The Institute sponsors in-depth analyses of key policy issues -- like repression in Serbia, conflict prevention in

Macedonia and Montenegro, and reintegration in Bosnia and Croatia -- and seeks to prevent and resolve conflict through grants to civil society organization, training in cooperation with groups established in the region (including the UN, NATO, and the U.S. Army), and facilitated dialogues. Programs have included all major ethnic groups and religions in the region.

National Interests: National Security; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$9,500	438	121

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Education Program

The mission of the Education Program is to define, create, and support educational activities and materials that increase the understanding of faculty and students in the United States and abroad about international conflict and its resolution and to build the capabilities of future practitioners to make peace. The Education Program has three principal areas of activity: (1) programs for faculty and students to support education on conflict and resolution; (2) development of books and other resource materials for teaching conflict analysis; and (3) support for conflict resolution activities in educational institutions in zones of conflict. The program focuses primarily on secondary school, undergraduate, and lower-level graduate student education.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$311,000	0	79

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program

The Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program helps to fulfill the Institute's mandate in building a worldwide network of international affairs experts who can contribute to resolving the daunting problems of international conflict in the contemporary world. The program supports the basic mission of the Institute by seeking to develop knowledge about the sources and nature of international conflict; about ways to prevent, manage, and resolve violent conflicts on the world scene; and about how to promote reconciliation and sustain peace. Through the projects it supports, the program seeks to further the Institute's goal of supporting policy assessments and applying such knowledge to discussion of policy; to the facilitation of dialogue among competing parties in international conflicts; to the training of practitioners; to the education of teachers and students; and to improving public understanding of international affairs.

The program awards Senior Fellowships and Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships to enable outstanding scholars, policy makers, journalists, and other professionals to conduct research on important issues concerning international conflict and peace.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$508,827	4	10

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Rule of Law Initiative

The Rule of Law Initiative focuses on the proposition, as declared by the 52-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), that "The Rule of Law Initiative seeks to build upon and refine principles on the rule of law articulated by the OSCE and other bodies and to provide practical guidance for their implementation." Program activities, which include research, conferences, consultation, and writing, focus on such questions as transitions from authoritarian to democratic governance, the treatment of war crimes, principles of constitutionalism, and the translation of international standards or norms into national laws and practices.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$47,119	107	74

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Training Program

The Training Program develops and presents training seminars for government, military, public security, and humanitarian professionals, both American and international. The seminars, which are offered both in the United States and abroad, help participants improve their skills, strategies, and tools for preventing, managing, and resolving international conflicts. Participants work together through discussions, working groups, case studies, and simulation exercises, applying a range of skill sets and the most current theory in the field.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$233,495	0	593

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$148,400†	\$117,400†	\$31,000†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$148,400†	841

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

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The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS), as defined in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, is to bind the nation together through the correspondence of the people, to provide access in all communities, and to offer prompt, reliable postal services at uniform prices. The USPS provides affordable, readily accessible postal services and infrastructures to the American public. It is also the responsibility of the United States Postal Service to protect the mail from loss and theft. Today's United States Postal Service is striving to improve performance and affordability and to find flexible, responsive solutions to the challenges raised by technology in the global postal business environment.

Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training can range from a few days to several weeks.

In FY 2001, all training conducted for this program took place in-country. USPS trainers traveled to Brazil, Chile, China, the Dominican Republic, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Thailand, and Trinidad and Tobago.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$148,400	36	191

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Visitors Program

Through its Visitors Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits of its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying the USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, Western Hemisphere, and European areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service Visitors Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Tracked	299	315

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$752,967	\$379,582	\$373,385	\$13,900	\$55,300	\$11,100	\$0	\$833,267	52

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

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In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as a living memorial to Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President of the United States. Commemorating Wilson's service to the nation, the Center is a nonpartisan institution of advanced study -- a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue -- that promotes scholarship in public affairs. The Wilson Center convenes scholars and policy makers, business people and journalists, in the confident hope that through shared research and dialogue, better understanding and better policy will emerge. The Center supports research in social sciences and humanities, with an emphasis on history, political science, and international relations. Discussions draw on the perspectives of history while promoting inquiry into the future.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Wilson Center emphasizes three major themes: governance, the United States' role in the world, and future national challenges. Fellowships at the Center largely, though not exclusively, focus on these thematic areas or on issues that are of interest to, and provide critical context for, the world of public affairs.

International scholars come to the Wilson Center on a variety of programs, all of which are aimed at advanced Ph.D. students, postgraduate researchers, and practitioners of equivalent rank. These programs include the Center's Fellowship and Public Policy Scholar programs, which bring distinguished scholars and practitioners to the Center for 3 to 12 months to conduct their own research. In addition, the Center's regional programs bring international scholars to the Center for shorter periods of time.

The Kennan Institute administers a portion of the Regional Scholar Exchange Program, bringing junior scholars from the former Soviet Union to Washington, D.C., for six-month research scholarships. Private funds allow the Kennan Institute to support one-month exchange stays for scholars from any country who need to use the resources of the Washington, D.C., area to complete their research on the former Soviet Union. In addition, the Latin American Program collaborates with the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to bring scholars to the United States for

three months during the summer; and the East European Studies Program cooperates with the Central European University to host Short-term Scholars (one-month grants for advanced Ph.D. students) and with the Open Society Institute to host Junior Public Policy Scholars (three-month grants).

National Interests: National Security; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$752,967	0	52

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

SECTION IV: FY 2001 DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (22 USC 2460 (f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess the degree of duplication that exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as *activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, and which result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes*. Duplicative programming differs from complementary/overlapping programming in that elimination of one or more “duplicative” programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives.

With nearly 100 distinct entities reporting exchanges and training activities to the IAWG, the potential for duplication is great.²⁴ Experience has shown that a cursory look at many programs and activities may suggest duplicative programming, but a closer review of the program specifics often reveals complementary programming. These in-depth assessments are more difficult to make; they require a review of mandates, resources, business processes, program activities, and foreign policy needs. Through the IAWG’s data collection process, organizations rarely, if ever, include this level of information in their reports. To require them to do so would constitute an unreasonable and onerous reporting requirement. Therefore, the IAWG does not have the necessary information at our disposal to make conclusive assessments of duplication on all reported programming. Periodically, however, the IAWG conducts extensive duplication studies and reviews of specific categories of programs.²⁵ In order to balance our mandate to assess duplication annually with the impracticability of conducting yearly, in-depth reviews, the IAWG will henceforth include in the *Inventory* a cursory assessment of potential or known overlap and make initial judgments as to the likelihood of duplication.

Over the course of several extensive duplication studies, the IAWG has developed a five-point framework for assessing duplication and overlap of programs. For any given group of programs, the level of duplication is proportionate to the degree in which overlap occurs in the following five areas. The areas are listed in order of decreasing importance in determining duplication:

²⁴ Ninety-nine separate entities, many of which reside within Cabinet-level departments, reported FY 2001 data to the IAWG.

²⁵ The IAWG has conducted two full-scale duplication studies on graduate-level academic programs and business and entrepreneurial development programs in Eastern Europe and Eurasia. We also conducted smaller duplication reviews of international visitor programs, rule of law programs, women’s issues programming in the NIS and media programming in the NIS. These studies can be found on the IAWG’s website: www.iawg.gov.

- (1) Topic – the theme of the program, such as business development, public administration, women's leadership, criminal investigations, etc. This is the critical factor and the most basic element in assessing duplication.
- (2) Target country/region – where foreign participants are from or where U.S. participants are traveling to in order to participate in the activity.
- (3) Target population – those for whom the program activities are geared, such as students, young professionals, government representatives, military representatives, etc.
- (4) Intended results – what the activity is intended to achieve. Intended results for a given type of program can vary significantly from one sponsoring institution to another. For instance, foreign language training programs in two different agencies may target undergraduate students studying the same language. But one program may stipulate that the student pursue further study or employment in a security-related field in order to improve the human resources available for security-related organizations. The other program may be geared more generally toward helping the student meet future academic goals or promote the internationalization of the student's home university.
- (5) Methodology – the means by which a program is conducted (for example, internships, classroom study, on-the-job training, workshops, distance learning, and consultations).

To evaluate the potential for duplication and overlap, the IAWG has divided all reported federally-sponsored exchanges and training programs into duplication assessment categories. Organizations are asked to categorize their programs within the IAWG's Internet-based data collection system. The IAWG can then query the database and analyze results to develop program groupings. Many programs may actually fall under more than one category; the IAWG encourages sponsors to identify their programs with as many categories as apply.²⁶ While this practice provides the most complete and accurate repository of information on reported programs, it complicates the process of assessing duplication among them. Therefore, for the purpose of this duplication assessment, the IAWG has placed programs into one of the following five categories:

- (1) Cultural Programs
- (2) Visitor Programs/Briefings
- (3) Scientific Research and Development
- (4) Academic/Education Programs
- (5) Professional Exchanges and Training Programs

CULTURAL PROGRAMS

Cultural programs constitute the smallest and most limited subset of the government's international exchanges and training programs. Although all exchanges and training programs have cultural components – they increase cross-cultural awareness and enhance mutual understanding – the IAWG groups together those programs dealing specifically with the arts and cultural preservation as “cultural” programs. Cultural international exchanges and training programs are sponsored by the Japan-U.S.

²⁶ For example, an exchange program may host a group of medical researchers to spend two weeks in consultations, meetings, and briefings with professional counterparts and two weeks in training on the use of new medical technologies. Would this program be best categorized as a visitor program, a training program, or a scientific research and development program? Our database allows for self-categorization in all three areas.

Friendship Commission (JUSFC), the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), and the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA).

Cultural programs represent less than one percent of all federal funds expended on exchanges and training programs and involve only one percent of all exchange and training participants. The likelihood of duplication is extremely low, not only because these programs are so very limited, but also because they reflect the area of specialization and the specific mandate of each sponsoring organization. The activities of the USHMM, for example, are very specific. The museum hosts foreign scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize its collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The NEA's international programs foster artistic excellence and share our artistic heritage with, and learn from, other countries and international artists. The Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission supports the presence of American art and artists in Japan. ECA, which has a small cultural programs portfolio, uses cultural activities as tools for promoting public diplomacy, recognizing that international cultural programming often paves the way for other diplomatic initiatives. ECA focuses its resources specifically on regions where there is an unmet need for knowledge of the United States and its creativity.

Organizations engaged in cultural programming frequently coordinate and collaborate on these programs to ensure balance and complementarity. For instance, the National Endowment for the Arts supports the Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions, which assists in the presentation of a broad range of artists from across the United States at worldwide international festivals and exhibitions. The program is supported in cooperation with the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, as well as various private sector organizations. The NEA also works cooperatively with the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission in the implementation of that organization's cultural initiatives to ensure that their efforts complement and do not duplicate one another.

VISITOR PROGRAMS/BRIEFINGS

The IAWG broadly defines international visitor programs as those programs in which participants meet with, or observe the operations of, professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. Mutual understanding is enhanced through exposure to U.S. culture and values. Visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They do not usually include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training. In some instances, we have included international symposia and conferences in this category if the emphasis appears to be on sharing information and meeting professional counterparts as opposed to skills acquisition. International gatherings that were part of larger technical assistance projects or which had overt training elements are included under training programs.

The *FY 2001 Inventory of Programs* includes 28 international visitor programs. At least eight other reported programs include international visitor components. The majority of these programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. The only USG contributions are staff time (program oversight, meeting time) and agency resources (conference/meeting facilities, briefing materials). The major exceptions to this funding norm are the Department of State's International Visitor Program and the Library of Congress' "Open World" Russian Leadership Program. Additionally, programs sponsored by the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training; the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation; the Department of Transportation's Federal Transit

Administration; and the National Archives and Records Administration also involve some federal funding, as may other federally-sponsored visitor programs that are components of larger initiatives. In general, the risk of duplication among international visitor programs is quite low. While the methodologies used (meetings, briefings, and observation tours) are very similar, the topics covered by the program directly reflect the area of expertise of the sponsoring organization. Visitors are hosted from all over the world and are often professional counterparts of personnel from the hosting organization. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop professional relationships.

A few exceptions may exist to the above assessment. The Department of State's International Visitor (IV) Program is extraordinarily diverse and covers a wide range of topics. It has fostered relationships with many of the other hosting organizations and may arrange for these organizations to provide briefings or meetings for State Department-sponsored visitors.²⁷ However, the likelihood of the State Department's visitor program duplicating others is low. The State Department, for the most part, selects individuals for the IV program who have not previously traveled to the United States on a federal program. It also does not focus on highly technical areas addressed by other sponsors, such as transportation engineering, energy regulatory policy, and U.S. standards and metrology systems, to name a few. The State Department's International Visitor Program may provide programming, however, for emerging political and civic leaders. This would open the question as to whether the program could potentially overlap with the Library of Congress' Open World Program, which is designed for emerging young Russian political and civic leaders. Since both organizations could possibly target this population with similar programs, the casual observer may see the potential for duplication between them. Two points of clarification become important. First, the Library of Congress, like the Department of State, selects only those participants who have not previously participated in USG-sponsored programs. Second, the Library of Congress staff who represent the Open World Program at the U.S. embassy in Russia are housed with the embassy's Public Affairs Section, which administers the State Department's International Visitor Program. Because these two programs are coordinated essentially out of the same section of the embassy (enabling the mission to avoid any overt duplication), and both have a rule that almost always excludes participants who have previously been programmed in the United States, they are not a cause for concern.

The IAWG has taken a proactive role in creating a forum to bring sponsors of international visitor programs together to compare programs, address common challenges, and share best practices. Every year we sponsor an International Visitors Roundtable and distribute an annual *Compilation of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Visitors Programs* to increase awareness among program sponsors of other programs and resources available throughout the federal government.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"The movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation..." encompasses science-oriented activities that range from collaborative medical research to nuclear nonproliferation activities to programs designed to positively influence trade in technical goods and services.

Thirty FY 2001 international exchanges and training programs reported to the IAWG can be categorized as scientific research and development programs. An additional 60 reported programs have

²⁷ Several organizations have indicated that they periodically program visitors sponsored by the Department of State, but for the most part do not track which visitors are referred by State and which come through their own program mechanisms. Our inventory reflects information from implementing organizations, so some of these individuals may be double-counted.

scientific/technological elements, but are more appropriately categorized as academic, training, or visitor programs. The majority of the 30 programs categorized as scientific research and development programs are sponsored by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, and Health and Human Services. Other sponsors include the Department of the Interior's U.S. Geological Survey, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation.

Since its inception, the IAWG has asserted that assessing duplication among scientific programs requires technical understanding and expertise largely beyond the scope of the IAWG and should be done elsewhere.²⁸ However, as part of this duplication assessment, the IAWG will attempt to identify areas that may warrant further scrutiny.

A cursory review indicates that the majority of these programs focus very specifically on the mandates and areas of expertise of the sponsoring organizations. For example, programs sponsored by the Department of Agriculture focus on collaborative agricultural research and technical exchanges in areas such as food safety, water and soil quality, environmental issues, and new agricultural technologies. With similar specificity, NASA hosts international researchers and technical specialists at its facilities to conduct collaborative research in support of the U.S. space program and policy objectives. The National Science Foundation is an exception to this norm in that its programs cover a broad range of scientific topics.

Two topics that appear among more than one sponsoring organization in the scientific exchanges and training arena are nuclear nonproliferation and the environment. At least four organizations conduct some type of exchange or training program focusing on nuclear nonproliferation (though two are included in the "training" category of this assessment). Others may touch on it in the course of implementing related programming. The following programs explicitly address nuclear nonproliferation:

Nonproliferation Programs

Department of Commerce	Nonproliferation and Export Control International Cooperation Program	Technical exchanges designed to develop export control systems
Department of Defense	Weapons of Mass Destruction Training Program	Training for proliferation deterrence and border controls
Department of Energy	National Nuclear Security Administration Programs	Programs promote international nuclear safety and nonproliferation
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Regional Programs	Safety and safeguards assistance training, information exchanges and cooperative activities

While many mechanisms exist for coordinating scientific activities, special attention should be paid to nonproliferation programming to ensure that efforts are complementary and not duplicative.

Numerous entities that conduct scientific programs, as well as many which sponsor international visitors and conduct training programs, refer to environmental assessments, research, education, and preservation in their reports to the IAWG. However, because environmental issues and concerns are often a facet of larger programs, the potential for explicit duplication is unclear. These entities, listed below, should ensure that they communicate with each other to increase awareness of their activities, promote complementary programming, and avoid unnecessary duplication.

²⁸ FY 1997 Annual Report: Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training, Chapter II, "Programs of Science and Technology Agencies," pp.12-19.

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Environmental Programs

Department of Agriculture	All programs
Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration programs
Department of Energy	Office of Environmental Management Programs
Department of the Interior	All programs with environmental elements
Department of Transportation	U.S. Coast Guard Training Programs
Environmental Protection Agency	All programs
National Science Foundation	All programs with environmental elements
U.S. Agency for International Development	Environmental programs

In addition to the programs listed above, the organizations listed below indicated that some aspects of their programs address environmental issues. These organizations should be included in any fora that address U.S. Government environmental programming.

Department of Defense	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff National Defense University
Department of Education	Office of Post-Secondary Education
Department of Health and Human Services	National Institutes of Health
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Office of Policy Development and Research
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs Office of International Information Programs
Department of Transportation	Bureau of Transportation Statistics Federal Aviation Administration Federal Highway Administration Federal Transit Administration
Independent Agencies/Commissions	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
	Japan-United States Friendship Commission
	Peace Corps
	Susquehanna River Basin Commission
	Tennessee Valley Authority
	Trade and Development Agency

ACADEMIC/EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The IAWG defines academic/education programs as those in which the primary focus of the participant is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula. We also include programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries. Academic/education programs can be further categorized by the level of exchange, from elementary and student exchanges to postdoctoral research programs. Programs also include teacher training, curriculum development, and university administration initiatives. While mid-career educational programs could fall under this category, they are, for the most part, categorized as training if they are short-term and/or place a greater emphasis on practical training than on classroom learning. For the purpose of this assessment, all language training courses have been included as academic/education programs.

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Twenty-two academic/education programs were reported to the IAWG in FY 2001. At least 12 other reported programs include formal academic components. The primary sponsors of academic/education programs are the Departments of Defense, Education, and State. Additional programs that are academic in nature or have strong academic/educational components are run through the Department of Transportation (U.S. Coast Guard and the Maritime Administration), the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the U.S. Institute of Peace.

While these programs have many commonalities, they also have significant differences. Some target specific countries or world regions. Most target a narrow population of participants (such as undergraduate students, post-Ph.D. researchers, or teachers). Where commonalities exist in topic, audience, and region, goals may differ. For instance, Department of Defense-sponsored education programs are geared toward national security needs and target national security and defense communities, either as participants or beneficiaries. The Department of Education's programs are designed to expand the international dimensions of American education and increase U.S. educational capabilities. Within the Department of State, ECA programs are part of the Department's public diplomacy efforts. They further mutual understanding, enhance intellectual engagement with the rest of the world, and expose foreign populations to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies.

That said, there is at least one sub-category within this group of programs that warrants closer inspection – foreign language and area studies programs. No fewer than eight federal organizations (including sub-agencies/bureaus of the Departments of Defense, Education, and State) support language and area studies programs.

Foreign Language and Area Studies Programs

Department of Defense	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	Moscow State University Immersion Training	Language training for DOD personnel responsible for Arms Control Missions
		St. Petersburg Russian Language and Cultural Immersion Program	Language training for college students, journalists, et al.
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Language and area studies program for undergrads, graduate students, and institutions
	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Regional Centers (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Hemispheric Defense, Marshall, and Near East)	Region-specific security studies, which in some instances include area and language studies
Department of Education	Office of Post-Secondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers	Supports establishment of overseas centers to promote research, exchanges, and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Faculty research in modern foreign language and area studies

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	Educational opportunities for students, teachers, and faculty to improve institutional capacity in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for elementary and secondary teachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty that can include foreign language study/teaching
Department of State	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Supports advanced research, graduate, and language training in Eastern Europe and Eurasia
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	English Language Programs	English language curriculum development, teacher training, institutional support
Independent Agencies and Commissions	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	Education and Training Programs	Area studies components
	Peace Corps	English Teaching Programs	Community-based English teaching overseas

As noted above, many of these have different target audiences, focus on a specific language or country, or are designed to achieve specific and unique goals. However, the sheer number of programs suggests that the potential for some overlap exists. Considering that the United States lags behind much of the world in terms of foreign language proficiency, this may be desirable. Nevertheless, these programs likely could benefit from increased communication and cooperation to avoid unnecessary overlap, share best practices, and address common challenges.

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

This last category, with 94 programs, encompasses more than half of the IAWG's annual inventory of programs. Activities include training programs, personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs that emphasize collaboration, and technical assistance programs that include exchange and training components. Because of the enormity and complexity of this category, it is very difficult to evaluate duplication. Like the other categories, agencies tend to sponsor activities that reflect their unique areas of specialization and expertise. For example, personnel exchange programs, by their very nature, cannot be duplicative because they are unique to each sponsoring organization and focus entirely on foreign counterpart organizations. Highly technical and specific training programs, such as the Department of the Treasury's Explosives Detection K-9 Programs, are almost always unique and thus of low risk for duplication. Even when topics appear to have strong similarities, the focus of the sponsoring agency often differentiates them. For example, the Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service, the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Department of Transportation's Bureau of Transportation Statistics conduct programs dealing with statistical analysis, but each focuses on statistical analysis and reporting within the sponsoring organization's given field.

Of the programs in this category, the IAWG has determined that 60 are unique to the sponsoring organizations, reflect their areas of expertise, and/or promote very specific aspects of their organizational mandates and are therefore not a duplication risk. The remaining 34 are not necessarily duplicative, but may have complementary aspects or could potentially duplicate another federally-sponsored program. It is impossible for the IAWG to conduct a definitive duplication study of these programs because many are reported to the IAWG in the aggregate, meaning that project-specific data is not reported. Therefore, we are only able to highlight areas of complementarity and potential duplication.

Of the 34 programs identified, 4 were mentioned in preceding sections on nonproliferation and environmental programs. The remainder can be divided into the following categories: democratization and rule of law, economic/market development programs, and law enforcement training.²⁹ Within each category, the programs and training initiatives can vary significantly.

Democratization and Rule of Law Programs

At least eight organizations are active in this area, either through direct exchanges and training programs or through providing funding and support to in-country partner organizations that conduct programming. Activities within this category are very diverse and can include, but are not limited to, conflict resolution activities, media training, NGO development, and strengthening governing institutions in a given country.

African Development Foundation	Programs aggregated – cannot specify
Broadcasting Board of Governors	International Media Training Program
Department of Defense	International Military Education and Training Program
Department of Justice	Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
Department of State	Citizen Exchange Programs, International Visitor Programs, FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs, Support for East European Democracy Programs, Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs, Other Appropriations Programs, Speakers and Specialists Program (All programs aggregated)
Library of Congress	Open World/Russian Leadership Program
Peace Corps	Certain community development and business programs may be applicable (Programs aggregated)
U.S. Agency for International Development	Democracy and Governance Programs (Programs aggregated)
U.S. Institute of Peace	Rule of Law Initiative, Balkans Initiative, Training Program

Economic and Market Development Programs

Many of the same organizations listed above also implement programs designed to aid in the development of market economies overseas, ensure economic stability, and promote U.S. commercial interests. Many organizations that fall under this category of initiatives conduct unique programming and are therefore not included below.

²⁹ Rule of law and law enforcement training programs are often grouped together when conducting analyses because they are highly complementary. The IAWG has chosen to differentiate between them here because rule of law programs are often included in aggregated reports that address democracy programs.

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

African Development Foundation	Programs aggregated – cannot specify
Department of Commerce	American Management and Business Internship Training Program and Special American Business Internship Training Program
Department of State	Citizen Exchange Programs, International Visitor Programs, FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs, Support for East European Democracy Programs, Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs, Other Appropriations Programs, Speakers and Specialists Program (All programs aggregated)
Peace Corps	Certain community development and business programs may be applicable (Programs aggregated)
U.S. Agency for International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs (Programs aggregated)

International Law Enforcement Training

International law enforcement training is conducted by four federal departments (Justice, State, Transportation, and Treasury) but involves at least ten agencies or other sub-organizations within each Department.

Department of Justice	Office of Justice Programs	Office of Justice Programs
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
	Drug Enforcement Administration	International Narcotics Control Training Program
	Federal Bureau of Investigation	International Training Programs
Department of State	Bureau of Diplomatic Security	Antiterrorism Assistance Program
	Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance
Department of the Treasury	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	International Training Program
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program and International Marine Law Enforcement Training Program
	U.S. Customs Service	International Training and Assistance Program
Department of Transportation	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Training Program

There are several mechanisms in place for coordinating professional exchange and training activities that decrease the likelihood of duplication.

- Funding relationships involve a certain degree of coordination. For instance, the Department of Justice's Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program is funded through the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the U.S. Agency for International Development. As funders, these organizations are kept informed of program activities and initiatives and can therefore, as programmers, actively avoid duplicating them.

- The Coordinator for U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia oversees all federally-sponsored programs that are targeted to the countries of Eastern Europe and the New Independent States/Eurasia, and determines funding allocations for all FREEDOM Support Act and Support for East European Democracy Act funds. The coordinator works closely with U.S. missions overseas and sponsoring organizations in Washington to set priorities, allocate funds, develop programs, and assess results.
- Embassies overseas are in the best position to ensure that duplicative programming is avoided. The majority of USAID projects and all Peace Corps local programming is developed and implemented in-country. Therefore, limiting coordination efforts to a Washington-based mechanism is neither completely reliable nor efficient. Many posts overseas have working groups and committees dedicated to specific areas of programming. Regular country team meetings provide opportunities to discuss initiatives and share general information.

Increased communication and awareness among organizations can facilitate coordination and help avoid unnecessary program overlap. The programs attributed to the categories above should proactively share project-level information on similar activities both in Washington and in the field. They should also be aware of other more specialized exchange and training activities that are reported to, and subsequently by, the IAWG to ensure that they do not duplicate these initiatives in the future.

CONCLUSION

As noted previously, the IAWG's ability to assess true duplication is limited by both the information at our disposal and by the degree to which programs can be associated with the five program categories. A single program can have numerous elements that are unique and one or two that overlap other programs. It is questionable whether or not a limited degree of overlap constitutes duplication and merits intervention. There are times when a programming need is so great that the efforts of more than one federal agency are required. Overlap may enable different organizations to work together to achieve the same goal in a complementary fashion.

There are also overlapping program elements that exist in numerous exchanges and training programs by design and/or necessity. For instance, in order to realize the public diplomacy benefits of exchanges and training programs, all programs should and do involve cross-cultural exposure and learning. While building relationships and improving mutual understanding may be secondary objectives for many programs, they are critical elements that reinforce primary objectives and strengthen the bonds we develop with participants. English language instruction and programming is also a critical element to many exchange and training initiatives. A participant's ability to communicate with trainers, sponsors, U.S. counterparts, and even other participants from different countries has a direct bearing on a program's effectiveness. Therefore, many programs involve English language instruction. Providing this instruction and assistance facilitates programming, is probably more cost effective than providing interpreters, and provides a reusable and sustainable skill to participants that will support ongoing interactions and relationships.

The fact that some overlap can be desirable needs to be taken into consideration when assessing duplication, lest the government's ability to meet critical foreign policy needs be compromised.

With the exception of the few areas noted in the preceding sections, the assessed level of real duplication among the majority of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training programs is low. Sponsoring organizations tend to develop exchanges and training initiatives in their

area of expertise, drawing on the knowledge, skills, and experience of organization personnel and partners. In instances where program initiatives are not unique to the sponsoring organization, the organization's underlying mandate often guides the implementation of the program and governs the program's intended results. Programs that may seemingly have an identical topical focus, target the same population, and operate in the same country may utilize varying methodologies and strive to achieve different goals.

Where potential duplication does exist, open communication and cooperation are imperative to avoid unnecessary overlap and ensure programs work together to achieve desired outcomes. In reality, proactive communication and coordination would render the issue of duplication almost obsolete. While Washington-based decision makers and personnel need to work diligently to ensure that statutory mandates, earmarks, and other official guidance do not inadvertently encourage duplication, the IAWG staff has long maintained that the most appropriate arena for program-level coordination is at U.S. missions overseas. Mission staff represent a wide variety of federal organizations, are the most familiar with U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives in a given country, and can grasp the nuances of program implementation relative to the geographic location and audiences being targeted. Several mechanisms exist at the mission level to facilitate communication, cooperation, and coordination – from the formal Mission Performance Plan process to informal contacts and collaboration among mission staff.

Political realities and foreign policy priorities will in many cases dictate government programs, the degree to which potential duplication exists, and the emphasis placed on proactive, centralized coordination. In general, when resources are limited, government agencies avoid duplication because they have more program priorities than they can fund. While special targeted coordination mechanisms are not normally established, ad hoc collegial relationships result in high levels of communication. As noted earlier in the chapter, cultural programs seem to embody this hypothesis. Resources are limited and few government agencies are actively engaged. However, those that have developed relationships with each other to support programs that address common goals.

When foreign policy priorities dictate that resources are more readily available, more potential for duplication develops and, eventually, more emphasis is placed on coordination. In the early 1990s, all eyes were focused on the countries of the former Soviet Union. Most major federal organizations were involved in some type of exchanges and training in that part of the world. Over the past decade more than \$29 billion in federal assistance has been directed to this region, with roughly \$5 billion of that going to support exchange and training programming. When the stabilization of these countries and their transition to democratic governments and market economies were primary foreign policy objectives, there was a frenzy of programming activity. Our goals were ambitious, resources were available, and the need was great. Overlapping, potentially duplicative activity was accepted as necessary and in many cases desirable. A central coordination mechanism was put in place (Coordinator for U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia). Eventually, Congress expressed concern over duplication and overlap of programs.³⁰

This cycle is beginning again in predominantly Muslim countries, most specifically Afghanistan and its neighbors in the Middle East. The need is great, the public and decision makers are once again engaged, and federal sponsors of exchange and training programming are mobilizing with amazing speed. As more resources are devoted to this region and to specific programs dealing with mutual understanding, women's rights/development, and counterterrorism, the likelihood of duplication will grow. And so will the need for increased communication, cooperation, and coordination in Washington and at missions overseas.

³⁰ Congress has encouraged the IAWG to "ensure interagency cooperation and efficiency, and to identify unnecessary duplication in carrying out all exchange programs, particularly those with the independent states of the former Soviet Union." Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Committee, FY 2001 Committee Report, p. 104.

SECTION V: NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS

The IAWG's mandate requires that it report data on all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training programs. This *Inventory of Programs* provides information on nearly 200 federally-sponsored programs involving more than 400,000 U.S. and foreign participants.³¹ But these numbers represent only a small fraction of the total exchanges and training programs and activities initiated by U.S. organizations.

Countless people participate in international exchange and training activities under the auspices of private businesses, universities, associations, nonprofit organizations, and other entities. Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.³² Whether it's an organization arranging appointments for a labor leader from Germany, a university hosting a South African professor, or a medical institution facilitating the training of an Afghan doctor, nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training. The NGO sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming of Americans and foreign nationals, and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately contributes to the furthering of U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Within the NGO community is a large and thriving subset of organizations that implement exchanges and training programs through the U.S. Government's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and sciences.³³ ECA designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program. These "designated sponsors" facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to

³¹ This figure includes a large number of program participants who are trained in-country and never travel to the United States.

³² The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in the exchanges and training arena. The IAWG defines federal partners in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with or who is funded by a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

³³ The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et. Seq. (1988), which is also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.

come to the United States on a temporary basis to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated governmental organizations and their nongovernmental partners, but to date has not included information on programs implemented by nongovernmental organizations that are directly designated to implement non-USG exchanges and training programs.

The IAWG recognizes the valuable contributions of nongovernmental international exchanges and training programs and would like to be able to quantify them to some extent in our annual reports. Given the sheer size and scope of the sponsoring organizations, we are unable to provide a detailed inventory of their activities. And, to our knowledge, there is no single, centralized mechanism currently available that would enable the IAWG to capture detailed data on these programs. What we can provide, though, is a brief overview of the types of programming being conducted by more than 1,300 organizations offering exchanges and training programs as designated sponsors of the Department of State's Exchange Visitor Program.

PARTICIPANTS

Participants under the auspices of the Exchange Visitor Program consist of foreign nationals who come to the United States as students (at all academic levels); individuals obtaining on-the-job training with firms, institutions, and agencies; teachers of primary, secondary, and specialized schools; professors coming to teach or do research at institutions of higher learning; research scholars; professional trainees in the medical and allied fields; and international visitors coming for the purpose of observation, consultation, research, training, imparting specialized knowledge or skills, or participating in organized people-to-people programs.

All Exchange Visitor Program participants enter the United States with a J-1 visa, which is a nonimmigrant cultural and educational exchange visa.³⁴ To obtain a J-1 visa, prospective participants must first apply to a designated sponsor organization. Each J-1 visa holder enters the United States under one program category. The understanding is that participants complete the objectives of a single program and then return to their home countries.

Regulations of some program categories permit the entry of the participant's dependents under the J-2 visa at the discretion of the designated sponsor organization. Dependents are defined as the participant's spouse and minor unmarried children under the age of 21. Sponsors and participants in all program categories are required by law to understand and comply with the Exchange Visitor Program regulations.³⁵

PROGRAM PARTICIPANT CATEGORIES

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for and (receive) designation status in more than one category. Following is the list of these

³⁴ See section on Visas and Immigration Classifications at the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) website: <http://www.ins.gov/graphics/index.htm>.

³⁵ See [Program Regulations relevant to Program Categories: CFR Title 22, 62.20 - 62.32 \(Subpart B\)](#).

NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS

categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of NGO designated sponsors for each category (as of November 2002).

- Alien physician exchange – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.³⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 9,257. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 1.
- Au pair exchange – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 27 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.³⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: 11,855. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 6.
- Camp counselor exchange – Foreign university students, youth workers, and other specially qualified individuals at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are either accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.³⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: 24,377. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 19.
- College and university exchange – Foreign students enter the United States to study at a degree-granting postsecondary accredited educational institution. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.³⁹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 29,812. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 812.
- Professor and research scholar/short-term scholar exchanges – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to conduct research, teach, and lecture for a maximum of three years.⁴⁰ Foreign professors, research scholars, or persons with similar education or accomplishments visit the United States to lecture, observe, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills at research and other similar institutions for a minimum of three weeks to a maximum of six months.⁴¹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 56,250. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 872.
- Secondary student exchange – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school.

³⁶ See regulations for alien physician exchanges at 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfm.org>.

³⁷ See regulations for au pair exchanges at 22 CFR 62.31. Review online brochure outlining the exchange at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/aupair_brochure.htm. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/AuPair_Sponsors.pdf.

³⁸ See regulations for camp counselor exchanges at 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/CampCounselor_Sponsors.pdf.

³⁹ See regulations for college and university student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.23.

⁴⁰ See regulations for professors and research scholars at 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/professor.htm>.

⁴¹ See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges at 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/stscholar.htm>.

NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS

Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.⁴² Number of foreign exchange participants: 26,142. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 115.

- Specialist exchange – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skill visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.⁴³ Number of foreign exchange participants: 6,432. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 340.
- Summer work/travel exchange – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to work anywhere in the United States during their summer holidays for up to four months. While most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment, sponsors are required to place only 50 percent of their participants each year. For those participants for whom employment has not been pre-arranged, sponsors must ensure that participants have sufficient financial resources to support themselves during their search for employment; provide participants with pre-departure information that explains how to seek employment and secure lodging in the United States; prepare and provide a job directory that includes at least as many job listings as the number of participants entering the United States without pre-arranged employment; and undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for participants unable to find jobs on their own after one week.⁴⁴ Number of foreign exchange participants: 71,218. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 42.
- Teacher exchange – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.⁴⁵ Number of foreign exchange participants: 8,300. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 72.
- Trainee exchanges – Foreign visitors have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field. With the exception of flight training programs, the maximum duration of these exchanges should not exceed 18 months. Training opportunities are offered to eligible foreign nationals in 10 general occupational categories: Arts and Culture; Information Media and Communications; Education, Social Sciences, Library Science, Counseling, and Social Services; Management, Business, Commerce, and Finance; Health Related Occupations; Aviation; Science, Engineering, Architecture, and Mathematics; Industrial Occupations, Construction, and Building Trades;

⁴² See regulations for secondary school student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/HighSchool_Sponsors.pdf.

⁴³ See regulations for specialist exchanges at 22 CFR 62.26. Professors, research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/specialist.htm>.

⁴⁴ See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges at 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/SWT_Sponsors.pdf.

⁴⁵ See regulations for teacher exchanges at 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/teacher.htm>.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; and Public Administration and Law.⁴⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 35,745. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 154.

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

To become an Exchange Visitor Program designated sponsor, applicants must be United States local, state, or federal government agencies; international agencies or organizations of which the United States is a member and which have an office in the United States; or reputable organizations which are considered to be “citizens of the United States,” as that term applies in the regulations.⁴⁷ In addition to organizations and their officers satisfying citizenship requirements, other factors reviewed are previous experience, financial reporting, minimum program size requirements, program duration, reciprocity, and availability of cross-cultural activities. In sum, organizations must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Department of State, their ability to comply and remain in continual compliance with legal provisions and to meet at all times the financial obligations and responsibilities attendant to successful sponsorship of their exchange programs.

The sponsor application process consists of three parts: (1) a completed, signed, and notarized Form DS-3036 – the Exchange Visitor Program Application; (2) a written proposal describing the program parameters and explaining how the applicant organization will maintain compliance with program regulations; and (3) supporting documents. The written proposal addresses general administrative and specific programmatic requirements for the category or categories for which designation is sought. Initial review of a new application may require up to six months to complete.⁴⁸

To register participants who have been accepted into the program, designated sponsors must fill out Form DS-2019, “Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status.”

CONCLUSION

As noted previously, the IAWG would like to report on nongovernmental exchanges and training programs to the greatest degree possible. A new requirement will greatly facilitate our ability to do so. The Immigration and Naturalization Service’s Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) will enable the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors – those sponsored by USG and non-USG entities.⁴⁹ This system, which was mandated in the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, will be fully deployed in January 2003. It is designed to enable schools and exchange visitor program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time they receive their visa documentation through the duration of the U.S.-based program. Since all participant data will be maintained electronically, the government will be able to capture up-to-date information on all exchange visitor programs and their participants nearly instantly. As a new tracking tool, SEVIS will enable the IAWG to

⁴⁶ See regulations for the trainee category at 22 CFR 62.22; academic training at 22 CFR 62.23; medical trainees at 22 CFR 62.27. List of trainee occupations are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/trainee.htm>. Current program sponsors are at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/Training_Sponsors.pdf. A list of excluded occupations is available as well.

⁴⁷ The regulations and additional information regarding eligibility of applicant organizations are available at http://www.exchanges.gov/education/jexchanges/administration/designation_eligibility.htm.

⁴⁸ The regulations and comprehensive information on the application process are available at http://www.exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/administration/designation_application.htm.

⁴⁹ Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ins.gov/graphics/index.htm>.

NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS

provide a broader picture of the extensive number of private sector programs that make such an important contribution to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals.

SECTION VI: APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
The White House Office		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X			IAWG does not collect classified information.
Commodity Futures Trading Commission			X		X	
Consumer Product Safety Commission			X		X	
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board			X		X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission		X			X	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	X			X		
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System		X			X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X				X	
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		
Inter-American Foundation	X				X	
Merit Systems Protection Board		X			X	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		
National Capital Planning Commission		X			X	
National Credit Union Administration	X				X	
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (NEA, NEH, & IMLS)	X			X		
National Labor Relations Board		X			X	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)			X		X	
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		
Office of Special Counsel		X			X	
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	X				X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		
Postal Rate Commission		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System	X				X	
Small Business Administration		X			X	
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights			X		X	
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission			X		X	
Appalachian Regional Commission			X		X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board			X		X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts			X		X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission		X			X	
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank			X		X	Part of Treasury

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board		X			X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability			X		X	
National Education Goals Panel			X		X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolving
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	
Presidio Trust			X	X		Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board			X		X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X			X		
Textile Trade Policy Group			X		X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board		X			X	
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
State Justice Institute		X			X	
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
MISC						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Civilian Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Interagency orgs. under oversight of Office of Personnel Management
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Congress			X		X	
Architect of the Capitol			X		X	
U.S. Botanical Gardens			X		X	
General Accounting Office			X		X	
Government Printing Office			X		X	
Library of Congress	X			X		
Congressional Budget Office			X		X	
JUDICIAL BRANCH						
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission			X		X	

APPENDIX B: FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	343	1,288	1,631
Brunei	3	153	156
Cambodia	27	154	181
China	893	4,271	5,164
Cook Islands	0	13	13
East Asia and Pacific Regional	45	224	269
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	0	46	46
Fiji	0	28	28
French Polynesia	2	0	2
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	93	185	278
Indonesia	154	1,392	1,546
Japan	913	6,101	7,014
Kiribati	50	8	58
Korea (North)	20	129	149
Korea (South)	305	2,677	2,982
Laos	8	98	106
Macau	6	42	48
Malaysia	78	806	884
Marshall Islands	2	14	16
Micronesia, Federated States of	71	48	119
Mongolia	114	526	640
Myanmar (Burma)	3	25	28
Nauru	1	3	4
New Caledonia	2	0	2
New Zealand	101	225	326
Niue	0	2	2
Palau	10	11	21
Papua New Guinea	31	118	149
Philippines	289	7,644	7,933
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	54	51	105
Singapore	64	1,785	1,849
Solomon Islands	3	78	81
Taiwan	100	1,131	1,231
Thailand	348	1,536	1,884
Tonga	69	23	92
Tuvalu	3	8	11
Vanuatu	44	247	291
Vietnam	119	647	766
TOTAL	4,368	31,737	36,105

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Eurasia - EA			
Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	286	1,244	1,530
Azerbaijan	148	665	813
Belarus	57	744	801
Central/Caucasus Regional	34	122	156
Eurasia Regional	45	29	74
Georgia	242	4,075	4,317
Kazakhstan	291	7,859	8,150
Kyrgyzstan	168	1,297	1,465
Moldova	227	1,120	1,347
Russia	1,924	8,705	10,629
Tajikistan	34	206	240
Turkmenistan	96	237	333
Ukraine	693	7,599	8,292
Uzbekistan	293	899	1,192
TOTAL	4,538	34,801	39,339

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	174	1,392	1,566
Andorra	0	3	3
Austria	262	264	526
Belgium	137	444	581
Bosnia-Herzegovina	147	2,137	2,284
Bulgaria	367	1,865	2,232
Croatia	373	1,693	2,066
Cyprus	51	380	431
Czech Republic	345	1,112	1,457
Denmark	83	361	444
Eastern Europe Regional	145	0	145
Estonia	305	774	1,079
Europe Unspecified	49	390	439
European Union	162	181	343
Finland	128	260	388
France	920	1,043	1,963
Germany	6,248	9,541	15,789
Greece	57	1,541	1,598
Greenland	21	49	70
Hungary	390	936	1,326
Iceland	32	134	166
Ireland	128	280	408
Italy	680	1,967	2,647
Kosovo	79	238	317
Latvia	259	1,162	1,421
Liechtenstein	0	3	3
Lithuania	476	1,187	1,663
Luxembourg	2	7	9
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	177	5,411	5,588
Malta	15	183	198
Monaco	0	19	19
NATO	0	1	1
Netherlands	309	4,218	4,527
Northern Ireland	1	11	12
Norway	159	583	742
Poland	301	910	1,211
Portugal	156	276	432
Romania	448	2,860	3,308
San Marino	0	3	3
Serbia and Montenegro	32	330	362
Slovakia	214	636	850
Slovenia	169	792	961

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Spain	345	1,536	1,881
Sweden	116	658	774
Switzerland	141	201	342
Turkey	227	1,028	1,255
United Kingdom	706	2,223	2,929
Western Europe Regional	64	0	64
TOTAL	15,600	51,223	66,823

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Near East - NEA			
Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	13	155	168
Bahrain	18	663	681
Egypt	170	30,573	30,743
Iran	23	8	31
Iraq	0	16	16
Israel	149	1,911	2,060
Jordan	205	14,767	14,972
Kuwait	25	816	841
Lebanon	37	291	328
Libya	0	1	1
Morocco	262	3,151	3,413
Near East Regional	4	19	23
Near East Unspecified	0	21	21
Oman	20	136	156
Qatar	18	124	142
Saudi Arabia	26	2,846	2,872
Syria	31	60	91
Tunisia	58	264	322
United Arab Emirates	38	642	680
West Bank and Gaza	9	177	186
Yemen	54	290	344
TOTAL	1,160	56,931	58,091

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Region Unattributable			
Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	667	485	1,152
TOTAL	667	485	1,152

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

South Asia - SA			
Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	0	1	1
Bangladesh	81	540	621
Bhutan	2	11	13
India	390	1,014	1,404
Maldives	8	26	34
Nepal	152	624	776
Pakistan	79	506	585
South Asia Regional	7	10	17
Sri Lanka	50	1,046	1,096
TOTAL	769	3,778	4,547

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	6	51	57
Benin	133	134	267
Botswana	32	182	214
Burkina Faso	93	100	193
Burundi	1	7	8
Cameroon	135	106	241
Cape Verde	62	48	110
Central African Republic	1	9	10
Chad	11	69	80
Comoros	0	2	2
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	12	13
Cote d'Ivoire	130	113	243
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	35	39
Djibouti	1	9	10
Equatorial Guinea	4	6	10
Eritrea	14	41	55
Ethiopia	41	61,212	61,253
Gabon	63	9	72
Gambia, The	85	11	96
Ghana	307	17,473	17,780
Guinea	95	10,238	10,333
Guinea-Bissau	0	5	5
Kenya	188	265	453
Lesotho	76	71	147
Liberia	9	14	23
Madagascar	147	2,524	2,671
Malawi	108	141	249
Mali	139	13,777	13,916
Mauritania	85	63	148
Mauritius	5	72	77
Mozambique	64	174	238
Namibia	99	111	210
Niger	106	126	232
Nigeria	88	630	718
Reunion	0	1	1
Rwanda	43	242	285
Sao Tome and Principe	1	4	5
Senegal	244	2,404	2,648
Seychelles	3	53	56
Sierra Leone	19	65	84
South Africa	800	6,491	7,291
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	79	25	104

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	2	287	289
Sudan	0	12	12
Swaziland	25	82	107
Tanzania	203	2,873	3,076
Togo	74	106	180
Uganda	34	109	143
Zambia	141	1,097	1,238
Zimbabwe	47	99	146
TOTAL	4,048	121,790	125,838

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	0	3	3
Antigua and Barbuda	18	208	226
Argentina	282	1,352	1,634
Aruba	18	1	19
Bahamas	60	307	367
Barbados	39	231	270
Belize	75	253	328
Bermuda	5	30	35
Bolivia	279	914	1,193
Brazil	417	1,594	2,011
British West Indies	0	4	4
Canada	592	2,261	2,853
Caribbean Regional	93	20	113
Cayman Islands	1	14	15
Chile	157	1,084	1,241
Colombia	150	2,881	3,031
Costa Rica	210	663	873
Cuba	92	13	105
Dominica	33	66	99
Dominican Republic	236	765	1,001
Ecuador	255	757	1,012
El Salvador	243	1,176	1,419
Grenada	0	47	47
Guatemala	328	21,867	22,195
Guyana	48	205	253
Haiti	56	223	279
Honduras	475	9,965	10,440
Jamaica	185	693	878
Latin America Regional	25	23	48
Mexico	824	3,203	4,027
Montserrat	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	21	70	91
Nicaragua	227	19,951	20,178
Panama	203	651	854
Paraguay	179	184	363
Peru	164	575	739
St. Kitts and Nevis	3	71	74
St. Lucia	0	41	41
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	61	61
Suriname	80	324	404
Trinidad and Tobago	50	533	583
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	4	5

FY 2001 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Uruguay	38	438	476
Venezuela	121	885	1,006
Virgin Islands,British	24	560	584
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	220	202	422
TOTAL	6,527	75,374	81,901

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAG	- Assistant Attorney General	CIRA	- Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere
AASHTO	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	CITES	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species
AC	- Active Component	CIV	- Councils for International Visitors
ADA	- Americans with Disabilities Act	COL	- Colonel
ADF	- African Development Foundation	CST	- Caribbean Support Tender
ADR	- Alternative Dispute Resolution	DAAG	- Deputy Assistant Attorney General
AF	- Sub-Saharan Africa	DDRA	- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	DEA	- Drug Enforcement Administration
A-INC	- Anti-Crime Funds	DOC	- Department of Commerce
AMBIT	- American Management and Business Internship Training Program	DOD	- Department of Defense
AMIDEAST	- America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.	DOE	- Department of Energy
AORC	- American Overseas Research Centers	DOH	- Department of Health
APCSS	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	DOI	- Department of the Interior
APEC	- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	DOJ	- Department of Justice
AT&T	- American Telephone and Telegraph Company	DOL	- Department of Labor
ATA	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	DOS	- Department of State
ATBCB	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	DOT	- Department of Transportation
ATF	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	DS	- Diplomatic Security
BBG	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	ECA	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
BEA	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	EEF	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships
BIBCO	- Bibliographic Record Program	EMERCOM	- Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response
BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	EMI	- Emergency Management Institute
BTS	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics	ENI	- Europe and New Independent States (now Europe and Eurasia)
BUCEN	- Bureau of the Census	EORTC	- European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer
BXA	- Bureau of Export Administration	EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency
CAP	- Civil Air Patrol	ERISA	- Employee Retirement Income Security Act
CASP	- Cyprus-America Scholarship Program	ERS	- Economic Research Service
CDC	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	ESF	- Economic Support Fund
CEPF	- China Environmental Protection Foundation	FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration
CFC	- Cyprus Fulbright Commission	FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization
CFE	- Conventional Forces in Europe	FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service
CIMSS	- Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies	FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation

GLOSSARY

FCC	- Federal Communications Commission	IMLETP	- International Marine Law Enforcement Training Program
FDA	- Food and Drug Administration	ILO	- International Labor Organization
FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	ILSC	- International Labor Statistics Center
FEB	- Federal Executive Board	IMET	- International Military Education and Training
FEI	- Federal Executive Institute	IMF	- International Monetary Fund
FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	IMTC	- International Media Training Center
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	IMTP	- International Mass Transportation Program
FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration	INL	- Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
FIC	- Fogarty International Center	INR	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research
FINCA	- Foundation for International Community Assistance	INT	- International Science and Engineering
FinCEN	- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	INTERPOL	- International Criminal Police Organization
FIPSE	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	INVEST	- International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange Program
FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	IPC	- International Programs Center
FLEX	- Future Leaders Exchange Program	IRS	- Internal Revenue Service
FMC	- Federal Maritime Commission	ITA	- International Trade Administration
FMCS	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	ITAU	- International Training and Assistance Units
FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program	ITP	- International Training Program
FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program	ITSC	- International Training Services Center
FRA	- Federal Railroad Administration	ITSP	- International Technology Scanning Program
FRA	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	ITU	- Istanbul Technical University
FREEDOM	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992	IVP	- International Visitors Program
FSA	- FREEDOM Support Act	JCFCR	- Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research
FTA	- Foreign Technical Assistance	JUSFC	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission
FTC	- Federal Trade Commission	LOC	- Library of Congress
FY	- Fiscal Year	LCDR	- Lieutenant Commander
GATT	- General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade	LCOL	- Lieutenant Colonel
GBFEB	- Greater Boston Federal Executive Board	LTC	- Lieutenant Colonel
G7	- Group of Seven Economic Block	LT	- Lieutenant
GIS	- Geographical Information System	MAJ	- Major
GLIN	- Global Legal Information Network	MET	- Mobile Education Team
GOES	- Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite	MOU	- Memorandum of Understanding
GOL	- Government Online Project	MTT	- Mobile Training Team
GPA	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	NAALC	- North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation
GPS	- Global Positioning System	NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement
GSA	- General Services Administration	NAO	- National Administrative Office Programs
GWU	- George Washington University	NARA	- National Archives and Records Administration
HEA	- Higher Education Act	NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services	NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus	NCEP	- National Centers for Environmental Prediction
HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development	NCHRP	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program
IATP	- Internet Access and Training Program	NCI	- National Cancer Institute
IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-sponsored International Exchanges and Training	NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration
ICA	- International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration	NDI	- National Democratic Institute
ICD	- International Coordination and Development	NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts
ICAO	- International Civil Aviation Organization	NEAC/AAS	- Northeast Asia Council of the Association of Asian Studies
ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program	NEC	- Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation Program
IEGPS	- International Education and Graduate Programs Service	NED	- National Endowment for Democracy
IIP	- Office of International Information Programs	NEH	- National Endowment for the Humanities
ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs	NESA	- Near East-South Asia
ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy	NESDIS	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
		NETC	- National Emergency Training Center
		NFA	- National Fire Academy

GLOSSARY

NGB	- National Guard Bureau	RSED	- Research and Scientific Exchange Division
NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization	RSPA	- Research and Special Programs Administration
NHI	- National Highway Institute	SA	- South Asia
NHTSA	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	SA	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad
NIDA	- National Institute on Drug Abuse	SABIT	- Special American Business Internship Training Program
NIH	- National Institutes of Health	SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission
NIS	- New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (now called Eurasia)	SEED	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989
NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology	SO	- Strategic Objective
NMFS	- National Marine Fisheries Service	SPP	- State Partnership Program
NOAA	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	SPS	- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Topics
NPS	- National Park Service	SRBC	- Susquehanna River Basin Commission
NRC	- National Research Council	SSA	- Social Security Administration
NRC	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission	SUNY	- State University of New York
NRML	- National Risk Management Research Library	START	- Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
NRSA	- National Research Service Award	STATE	- Department of State
NSEP	- National Security Education Program	TAF	- The Asia Foundation
NSF	- National Science Foundation	TAGS	- Technology Assisted Group Solutions
NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration	TB	- Tuberculosis
NTP	- Nigeria Transportation Project	TBD	- To Be Determined
NTSP	- National Transportation Safety Board	TDA	- Trade and Development Agency
NWS	- National Weather Service	TED	- Turtle Excluder Device
OCC	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	TFHRC	- The Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center
OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	TOT	- Training of Trainers
OERI	- Office of Educational Research and Improvement	TRB	- Transportation Research Board
OFR	- Office of Foreign Relations	TRC	- Transport Research Center
OGE	- Office of Government Ethics	TRI	- International Training Section
OIG	- Office of the Inspector General	TVA	- Tennessee Valley Authority
OIP	- Office of International Programs	UN	- United Nations
OIS	- Office of Intergovernmental Solutions	USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
OJP	- Office of Justice Programs	USA	- United States Army
OJT	- On-the-Job Training	USAR	- United States Army Reserve
OMB	- Office of Management and Budget	USARF	- United States Army Reserve Forces
OPDAT	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training	USCG	- United States Coast Guard
OPM	- Office of Personnel Management	USCGA	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy
OSCE	- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	USCINCPAC	- United States Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Command
OSI	- Open Society Institute	USDA	- Department of Agriculture
PASAs	- Participating Agency Service Agreements	USEPA	- United States Environmental Protection Agency
PASI	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes	US	- United States
PBGC	- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	USG	- United States Government
PC	- Peace Corps	USED	- Department of Education
PERF	- Police Executive Research Forum	USGS	- United States Geological Survey
PL	- Public Law	USHMM	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
PME	- Professional Military Education Exchanges	USIA	- United States Information Agency
P.R.C.	- People's Republic of China	USIP	- United States Institute of Peace
PTO	- Patent and Trademark Office	USMC	- United States Marine Corps
PVO	- Private and Voluntary Organization	USMMA	- United States Merchant Marine Academy
RADM	- Rear Admiral	USN	- United States Navy
RAMSDIS	- Regional Advanced Meteorology Satellite Demonstration and Interpretation System	USPACOM	- United States Pacific Command
RC	- Reserve Component	USPS	- United States Postal Service
REU	- Research Experience for Undergraduates	USPTO	- United States Patent and Trademark Office
RLP	- Russian Leadership Program "Open World"	USTTI	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
RMTc	- Regional Meteorology Training Centers	TREAS	- Department of the Treasury
		VA	- Department of Veterans Affairs
		VOA	- Voice of America
		VCP	- Voluntary Cooperation Program

GLOSSARY

VNTSC - Volpe National Transportation Systems
Center
WB - World Bank
WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction

WMO - World Meteorological Organization
WTO - World Trade Organization
WWICS - Woodrow Wilson International Center for
Scholars

DEFINITIONS

**Academic/
Education
Programs:**

Programs in which the participant's primary focus is to attend an educational institution or contribute to the development of such an institution and its curriculum.

Activity:

A set of actions through which inputs, such as trainers, are mobilized to produce specific outputs, such as training seminars.

Actual Year:

Term used in the budget justification to denote the last completed fiscal year.

**Administration of
Justice:**

The manner and methods by which the rule of law is maintained. Included within this field are police, prosecutors, judges, court-assigned social workers, and lawyers. Both military and civilian spheres of justice are considered.

Agreement:

An agreement is the formal mutual consent of two or more parties. An agency employs a variety of agreements to formally record understandings with other parties, including grant agreements, cooperative agreements, memoranda of understanding, interagency agreements, contracts, and limited scope grant agreements. In most cases, the agreement identifies the results to be achieved, respective roles, and contributions to resource requirements in pursuit of a shared objective within a given timeframe.

**Annual
Performance Plan:**

The annual performance plan (APP) summarizes an agency's performance plans for the same year as the budget request year. It is organized by the goals outlined in an agency's strategic plan. The annual performance plan is a required document under the Government Performance and Results Act.

**Annual
Performance
Report:**

The annual performance report (APR) synthesizes an agency's program performance for the previous fiscal year. It compares the agency's planned goals with actual annual performance.

Appropriation:

An act of Congress permitting federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposes, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 2000.

GLOSSARY

<u>Appropriation Accounts:</u>	The separate accounts for which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.
<u>Authorization:</u>	Substantive legislation that establishes legal operation of a federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period, and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).
<u>Best Practices:</u>	Administrative or operational procedures that have been shown to produce superior results; have been selected by a systematic process; have been judged as exemplary, good, or successful; and can be adapted for use by a variety of government programs and agencies.
<u>Bilateral Assistance:</u>	Economic assistance provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (USAID Child Survival and Disease Program Fund, Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States, Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union, and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)
<u>Budget Authority:</u>	Authority provided to the U.S. Government by law to enter into obligations, which result in outlays of government funds.
<u>Budget Justification:</u>	The presentation to the Congress that justifies a budget request and provides information on the programs, objectives, and results of the requesting organization. Formerly referred to as the Congressional Presentation (CP).
<u>Budget Transfer:</u>	The movement of appropriated funds from the budget of one agency to another for supporting programs essential to attaining strategic goals of the transferor agency.
<u>Budget Year:</u>	The year of budget consideration.
<u>Complementary Programs:</u>	Programs implemented by different agencies/elements that, while potentially consisting of similar goals, audiences, and methodologies, serve to compound the benefits derived from exchange and training activities.
<u>Congressional Presentation:</u>	See Budget Justification .
<u>Country Field Study:</u>	A team visit to a foreign country to examine best practices, complementarity, synergy, possible duplication and administrative overlap, and to identify effective partnerships, private sector support, and performance measures through the study of exchanges and training programs.

GLOSSARY

<u>De-obligation:</u>	Unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity, which are subsequently withdrawn following a determination that they are not required for that activity.
<u>Development Assistance:</u>	Assistance under Chapters I and 10 of the Foreign Assistance Act. Primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.
<u>Disbursement:</u>	Actual payment made for a product, service, or other performance, pursuant to the terms of an agreement.
<u>Duplication:</u>	Activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, and which result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes (i.e., the elimination of one or more “duplicative” programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives).
<u>Economic Assistance:</u>	Bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the economy of the recipient country. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs, and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.
<u>Economic Support Fund (ESF):</u>	An appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political, or security needs and U.S. interests. ESF took the place of Security Supporting Assistance, as provided in Section 10(b)(6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 STAT 735).
<u>Exchange Visitor Program (also known as the “J” visa program):</u>	Provides a means for foreign nationals to participate in educational and cultural exchange programs in the United States. The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et. seq. (1988), also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. Public and private organizations designated as sponsors by the U.S. Department of State, conduct programs designed to promote the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and sciences. Through the Exchange Visitor Program foreign nationals may visit the United States temporarily to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills. At the conclusion of their program, participants are expected to return to their home countries.
<u>Exchanges:</u>	The movement of persons across national borders that is sponsored by a USG entity or its funded partner for a specific objective; results in substantive contacts or mutually beneficial cooperative activities that increase understanding among individuals without requiring reciprocity.
<u>Expenditure:</u>	As reported in this document, represents the total value of goods and services received. disbursement for which may not have been made. A disbursement. also

GLOSSARY

referred to as an actual expenditure or outlay, represents funds paid from the U.S. Treasury.

Fiscal Year: Yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

FREEDOM Support Act (FSA): The Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (FREEDOM Support Act, P.L. 102-511) authorizes assistance to the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (referred to as Eurasia).

Goal: The desired end state toward which activities are directed. Goals determine how an organization will carry out its mission over time. Some entities will use "goal" and "**objective**" interchangeably, but an "objective" usually describes a more specific level of achievement than a goal.

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA): The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62) provides for the establishment of strategic planning and performance management in the federal government.

Grant: Agreement in which the federal government provides funding or a thing of value to support a public purpose authorized by public statute. The government is not the recipient of the goods or service and does not play a substantial role.

Intergovernmental Exchange: Exchanges in which the participants are sponsored by governments.

Intermediate Outcome: An interim effect on attitudes, behavior, and/or (physical) conditions that can serve as an indicator of performance short of the achievement of a longer-term goal.

International/ Foreign Visitor Programs: Programs in which participants meet with or observe the operations of professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. Visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They do not usually include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training.

Loan: Assistance that must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and the Economic Support Fund are established by USAID in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

GLOSSARY

<u>Mission:</u>	The reason for an organization's or program's existence. The mission explains the program or organization's focus, describes why it exists, and tells what it does.
<u>Mission Performance Plan:</u>	The single planning document within the U.S. Government that defines U.S. national interests in foreign countries and coordinates performance measurement in these countries among U.S. Government agencies.
<u>Multilateral Assistance:</u>	Assistance which the United States provides to less or least developed countries (LDC) through multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.
<u>National Interest:</u>	A political and strategic interest of the United States that guides the identification of recipients of foreign assistance and the fundamental characteristics of development assistance.
<u>Nongovernmental Organization (NGO):</u>	An entity, organized either formally or informally, that is independent of government.
<u>Objective:</u>	A desired outcome or result. Several agency objectives contribute to each agency goal. An agency objective provides a general framework for more detailed planning that occurs for a specific country and regional program.
<u>Obligation:</u>	Legal commitment of funds through such mechanisms as signed agreements between the U.S. Government and host governments, contracts, grants to organizations, and purchase orders.
<u>Outcome:</u>	Outcomes are results, which are often expressed as changes in conditions, behaviors, and attitudes. See Result .
<u>Outlay:</u>	Cash disbursement from the U.S. Treasury.
<u>Output:</u>	Outputs are the products and services produced in implementing a program. Output information can include, among other things, the number of participants on a given exchange program, the number of trainees per session, or the number of training seminars offered.
<u>Overlapping Programs:</u>	Activities by different agencies/elements that direct resources toward overlapping target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve similar or the same goals. Programs that overlap are not inherently duplicative. They can be conceived and carried out as complementary efforts by various agencies/elements to address policy goals and objectives.

GLOSSARY

<u>Oversight:</u>	The act of supervising the performance of specific programs with special attention to the conformance to set policy; watchful care of the performance of duties for which the overseer is responsible.
<u>Partnership:</u>	Participation by a USG agency/element in a formal relationship with other federal agencies, host governments, and/or private sector organizations to conduct its exchanges and training operations. A partner is an entity with an established formal relationship with a funded USG agency to cooperate on specific training activities, exchanges, research projects, or joint missions that seek to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding and cooperation. Typically, partners are linked by memoranda of understanding, protocols, bilateral accords, contracts, cooperative agreements, or administrative directives.
<u>Peacekeeping Operations:</u>	The program authorized and appropriated for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.
<u>Performance Goal:</u>	An articulated, defined result that project activities are designed to achieve.
<u>Performance Indicator:</u>	A particular value or characteristic used to measure output or outcome. This term is used interchangeably with the term "performance measure." Performance indicators are used to observe progress and to measure actual results compared to expected results. The indicators are usually expressed in quantifiable terms, and should be objective and measurable (numeric values, percentages, scores and indices).
<u>Performance Measure:</u>	A means by which an activity is compared, quantitatively and qualitatively, with the goal that it was set up to achieve.
<u>Performance Plan:</u>	The performance plan identifies annual performance benchmarks of the operating unit. Meeting benchmarks, or the planned levels of achievement for a given year, are considered important steps toward ultimately achieving the ten-year performance goals identified in the Strategic Plan .
<u>Performance Standard:</u>	A predetermined quality level by which to judge an activity's work product.
<u>P.L. 480:</u>	The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food for Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid.)
<u>President's Budget:</u>	Budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

GLOSSARY

<u>Re-obligation:</u>	Obligation of an amount that had been obligated and de-obligated in prior transactions.
<u>Result:</u>	Outcome that demonstrates how various approaches and delivery mechanisms contribute to achieving overarching organizational goals.
<u>Rule of Law:</u>	A political theory holding that governing by a set of articulated rules enforced by neutral referees is the best means of ensuring open, reliable, and impartial justice for an entire population. Rule of Law is considered a sine qua non of democracy.
<u>Spigot:</u>	The accounts that provide the funding for all appropriations under the International Affairs Budget; also called money pots.
<u>Strategic Goal:</u>	A performance goal designed to satisfy a defined need for which the responsible organization has the resources to address.
<u>Strategic Plan:</u>	The framework that an operating unit uses to articulate the organization's priorities, manage for results, and tie the organization's results to the customer and beneficiary. The strategic plan is a comprehensive plan that includes the limitation of strategic objectives and a description of how resources will be deployed to accomplish the objectives. A strategic plan is prepared for each portfolio whether it is managed at a country, regional, or central level.
<u>Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act:</u>	The Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-179) authorizes assistance to Eastern Europe.
<u>Training:</u>	Activities during which participants representing different levels of professional expertise interact on an unequal basis with each other and with knowledge experts in a formalized setting, resulting in a training/trainee scenario. "Training" implies that trainees expect certain tangible results such as knowledge acquisition, skills acquisition, increased capacity, etc.

APPENDIX D: HISTORY AND STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET

In order to understand the complexities of the International Affairs Budget, also known as Function 150, it is important to first look at its purpose, history, and development. Much of the make-up of the current federal budget is based on tradition. As such, many aspects of its structure may not be as practical in the current system as they were when originally developed.

Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 & Reorganization Act of 1946

The International Affairs portion of the federal budget supports the worldwide operations of the Department of State as well as programs and activities of other federal organizations that support the nation's foreign policy priorities.

The origins of Function 150 stretch back to the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, which was later amended in the Reorganization Act of 1946. Once the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 formalized the executive branch budget submission and created both the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the General Accounting Office (GAO), the inherited budget categories, inclusive of International Affairs, became a detail of the federal budget. Other than these two broad overarching guidelines, there are no statutes that regulate and/or restrict Function 150.

Although the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 is the genesis for modern federal budgeting, it did not require that a function classification structure be used. The turbulent years from the 1920s through the 1940s brought depression and war to the country, leading the U.S. Government to re-categorize federal spending based on shifting national interests.

Upon the close of World War II, the federal government revisited its major responsibilities as well as corresponding budget function classifications. The Reorganization Act of 1946 increased the participation of Congress in shaping and approving the federal budget. Subsequently, the 1948 federal budget presented a revised classification scheme that has formed the basis for the budget's modern structure.

“By grouping together items which are functionally related, regardless of the agency that is responsible, this type of classification provides for the Congress and the public a useful summary

of what the Government is doing, or expects to do, and, in general, focuses upon the ultimate purpose which the Government programs are designed to serve.”⁵⁰

Hence, the official classification of Function 150 was born.

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and International Development

In concert with the creation of the Reorganization Act of 1946, the international community established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank). In 1948, through the enactment of the Economic Cooperation Act, the United States created the Marshall Plan which, unlike the permanent institutions of the IMF and the World Bank, served as an emergency tool of assistance for the stabilization of Europe.

At the close of the Marshall Plan in 1951, Congress passed the Mutual Security Act to unite military and economic programs with technical assistance. The following two years would bring the emergence of the Foreign Operations Administration, an independent government agency outside the Department of State, which merged into the Department of State as the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) within the first year of existence. The ICA consolidated economic and technical assistance worldwide by administering aid for economic, political, and social development.

In the mid 1950s, the Mutual Security Act introduced the concepts of development assistance, security assistance, a discretionary contingency fund, and guarantees for private investments. Upon its revision, the Act brought forth the Development Loan Fund (DLF), which acted as the ICA's lending arm. However, both foreign assistance entities failed to address the need for long-range foreign development assistance. In 1961 President Kennedy proposed the creation of a new foreign assistance program. Arguing that social and economic inequities spur global discontent and insurrection, he stated, “Development assistance is security assistance” and formed the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) formally established USAID.

USAID supervises and administers development assistance programs, its legislation ensuring that the majority of that assistance be directed to countries politically important to the United States.⁵¹ Today, the FAA instructs the executive branch to pursue at least 32 separate goals, including reducing infant mortality, controlling population growth, reducing illiteracy, preserving biological diversity, supporting human rights, encouraging private U.S. investment, and strengthening the development and use of cooperatives.

Sections 632 (a) and (b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, allow USAID to transfer or allocate its appropriated funds to other federal agencies and/or to use its appropriated funds to acquire services and commodities from these agencies, in support of the Act.

The Act further authorizes various “arrangements” for USAID transfers in order to allocate and disburse a significant percentage of its annual appropriation to the Department of State and other federal agencies.

⁵⁰ General Accounting Office, Budget Function Classifications: Origins, Trends, and Implications for Current Uses (Letter Report, 02/27/98, GAO/AIMD-98-67), Federation of American Scientists website: www.fas.org/man/gao/aimd98067.htm

⁵¹ The U.S. Agency for International Development administers the following U.S. bilateral assistance programs: Development Assistance (DA) (Development Assistance Fund and Development Fund for Africa); the Economic Support Fund (ESF); programs for Central and Eastern Europe under the Support for East European Democracy Act (SEED); the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (NIS) under the FREEDOM Support Act; and Food For Peace Titles II and III (P.L. 480). USAID is responsible for the administration and implementation of P.L. 480 Titles II and III, USAID Publications, USAID 2001 Budget Justification, Summary of USAID FY 2001 Budget, USAID website: www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/

This flexibility provides a virtually open-ended wealth of possibilities under which USAID can distribute funding without any specific restrictions. The results can be beneficial in that needed monies can be quickly moved to support necessary programming in a given region (to support antiterrorism efforts, for example). However, the ability to develop accurate spending goals and budgets, as well as to track funding streams, becomes much more complicated.

The Economic Support Fund (ESF), which comes under USAID's appropriation, provides a good illustration of this flexibility. ESF monies are currently focused on programs that support Middle East peace negotiations with lesser support in other regions (including Africa, the Western Hemisphere, and South Asia). However, ESF is specifically described as support for "programs that can respond quickly to prevent or forestall human rights abuses and exploit unanticipated opportunities to promote democracy".⁵² Therefore, the focus of spending can change as quickly as the political climate, and must be allowed to do so.

Comparing annual budget requests and projected estimates to actual outlays provides another example of the flexibility inherent in the ESF account. Each year, the Congressional Budget Justification for the Foreign Operations Appropriation includes three separate columns of funding information for each sub-appropriation. Each column represents a different fiscal year. The three columns show the following: (1) fund amounts actually expended in the prior year; (2) estimated expenditures for the current year; and (3) funding requests for the following year.

The Africa Regional Fund under the ESF appropriation exemplifies the discrepancies and unpredictability among actual outlays, estimated expenditures, and funding requests. In the following table, it is clear that programming requests do not reflect actual programming needs (estimates and expenditures) for the Africa Regional Fund, nor do they necessarily come close. In the FY 2002 budget justification, a funding request for \$15 million is made for the Africa Regional Fund. The FY 2003 justification, however, estimates that \$29 million (almost double) was expended during that year.

Congressional Budget Justification	\$ in thousands		
	Actuals	Estimates	Requests
For FY 2002	--	FY01 = 13,951	FY02 = 15,000
For FY 2003	FY01 = 11,519	FY02 = 29,000	--

Even more interesting is the fact that no funds in the FY 2003 justification have been requested to support programming in Afghanistan, despite the fact that several programs throughout government are being developed to support U.S. diplomatic goals there. Upon further analysis, however, the narrative explains that no funding level had been set at the time of printing.

This means that monies under ESF for these programs will have to be moved from other 2003 requests (i.e., the overall level of ESF funding will remain at \$2.29 billion; the original allocations within ESF will simply be adjusted to reflect ongoing programming needs). These two situations further exemplify the

⁵² Arms Sales Monitoring, Sales Data, Foreign Military Assistance, Budget Request FY 2002, 03 - Bilateral Economic Assistance - Other and Independent Agencies, p. 4, Federation of American Scientists website: www.fas.org/asmp/profiles/aid/fy2002part4.pdf

flexibility built into the Foreign Affairs Budget, while at the same time providing an example of the inherent difficulties in budget development and program planning.

COMPOSITION: APPROPRIATIONS, SPIGOTS, AND AGENCIES,

To determine the feasibility of identifying the flow of funds from proposed budget outlays to actual expenditures on international exchange and training activities, it is first necessary to identify the structure of Function 150. The International Affairs Budget is comprised of a complicated relationship between accounts under specific jurisdictional authority, appropriations, and thematic “spigot” accounts. Function 150 is unique in that it is the only portion of the federal budget proposed and defended by one Department (State) that includes funding for other federal departments and agencies.

Jurisdictional Appropriation Committees

Programs and activities within Function 150 fall under the jurisdictional authority of four appropriation subcommittees.

The **Foreign Operations** portion of Function 150 funds military, economic, development, and humanitarian aid as well as the Department of the Treasury’s contributions to Multilateral Development Banks and debt relief, USAID, trade agencies, Peace Corps, and other small agencies. It contains most of the programs under International Development and Humanitarian Assistance and International Security Assistance, including USAID-administered ESF programs.

The **Commerce/Justice/State** (CJS) portion of the budget reflects the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies. The State Department portion of this budget funds the worldwide operations of the Department, dues to the UN and other international organizations, U.S. Government international broadcasting, and other small international agencies.

The **Agriculture** portion of Function 150 refers to food assistance provided under P.L. 480 appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, which fund international food aid programs.

The **Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education** includes a small amount of appropriated funds for the U.S. Institute of Peace.

Each of these larger appropriations (based on jurisdictional authority) can be broken down into smaller appropriations.

Foreign Operations is comprised of the following appropriations:

- Export and Investment Assistance – includes funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the Trade and Development Agency (TDA), and the Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im).
- Bilateral Economic Assistance – includes appropriations for the U.S. Agency for International Development (including operating expenses); Economic Support; Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED); Assistance for the New Independent States (FSA/NIS);

Independent Agencies (Peace Corps, the Inter-American Foundation, and the African Development Foundation); certain State Department programs (International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, the Andean Drug Initiative, Migration and Refugee Assistance and Demining); as well as certain Department of the Treasury programs (Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring).

- Military Assistance – funds the International Military Education and Training program (IMET); Foreign Military Financing (FMF); and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO).
- Multilateral Economic Assistance – supports several environmental associations and various development funds as well as International Organizations and Programs (IO&P).

Commerce, Justice, and State represents the following appropriations:

- The Department of State's Operating Expenses (Administrations of Foreign Affairs) – includes Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP), Embassy Security and Maintenance, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs, and various other State Department Programs. This appropriation also includes funding for related programming at the Asia Foundation, the East-West Center, the National Endowment for Democracy, and for the Eisenhower/Israeli Arab Exchange Programs.
- The Broadcasting Board of Governors – provides international broadcasting operations, which include broadcasting to Cuba.
- Other Programs – includes the International Trade Commission, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, the Pacific Charter Commission, and the Holocaust Assets Commission.

As mentioned above, the **Agriculture** portion of Function 150 refers principally to the food assistance provided under Public Law 480.

The jurisdictional authority of the appropriation for **Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education** provides some funding for the U.S. Institute of Peace.

Spigots

The four major Jurisdictional Appropriations are in turn funded with 14 “spigots” of money. These “spigots” or “all funds accounts” are the accounts that provide the funding for all appropriations under the Foreign Affairs Budget. Where funding is needed, a spigot can be “turned on” to allow the funds to flow. They are as follows:

- (1) Child Survival and Disease Programs (CSD)⁵³
- (2) Development Assistance (DA)
- (3) Foreign Military Financing (FMF)
- (4) FREEDOM Support Act (FSA)
- (5) International Military Education and Training (IMET)
- (6) International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)
- (7) Migration, Refugee Assistance (MRA)

⁵³ In FY 2002, CSD was changed to Child Survival and Health (CSH).

- (8) Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
- (9) Peace Corps
- (10) Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)
- (11) Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED)
- (12) Economic Support Fund (ESF)
- (13) Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance (P.L. 480)
- (14) Other (This includes all funding under Foreign Operations not defined in any of the other 13 spigots as well as base appropriation funding for Commerce, Justice, State and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.)

Agencies

All of the above mentioned spigots are then funneled into a complicated structure of bureaus and functions, countries, or programs. The Department of State guides foreign policy and diplomatic relations. The U.S. Agency for International Development leads development assistance. The Department of the Treasury leads international finance. The Export-Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and Trade and Development Agency lead international trade and investment finance. The Broadcasting Board of Governors leads international broadcasting. Other agencies, including the Peace Corps, carry out a number of other functions. Overall, the International Affairs Budget funds international programs and activities administered by the following departments, agencies, commissions, and foundations:

- (1) Department of State
- (2) Department of the Treasury
- (3) Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency
- (4) Department of Agriculture
- (5) U.S. Agency for International Development
- (6) Export-Import Bank
- (7) Overseas Private Investment Corporation
- (8) Trade and Development Agency
- (9) Peace Corps
- (10) African Development Foundation
- (11) Inter-American Foundation
- (12) The Asia Foundation
- (13) East-West Center
- (14) North-South Center
- (15) National Endowment for Democracy
- (16) Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
- (17) International Trade Commission
- (18) Broadcasting Board of Governors
- (19) U.S. Institute of Peace

The following diagram offers an example of the interaction between the jurisdictional authority committees, their sub-appropriations, the “spigots” or money pots, and the bureaus, countries, or programs. Based on the needs of the region/country or program, programming is funded by the appropriate spigot account. Programming for East Timor, for instance, is the only country account within the East Asian region that receives any funding from the PKO account (see additional information on this example under “Summary of Findings”). Programming for the Philippines receives funding from several account spigots, including funding for Child Survival and Disease, Development Assistance, and Economic Support. As nonproliferation is not currently an issue in the Philippines, NADR provides no

FUNCTION 150: HISTORY AND STRUCTURE

program support. Alternately, KEDO (Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization), whose stated mission is to “contribute to the strengthening of the international nonproliferation regime while improving the prospects for lasting peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and beyond,” receives a significant amount of funding from the NADR account, with no other 150 spigot account support.

	Spigots (\$ in thousands)					
Country/Account	CSD	DA	ESF	NADR	FMF	PKO
<i>East Asia (Region)</i>	42,944	85,809	168,877	83,640	5,789	8,500
<i>East Timor (Country)</i>	--	--	24,945	--	1,796	8,500
<i>Philippines (Country)</i>	9,450	30,334	3,991	--	1,995	--
<i>KEDO (Program Account)</i>	--	--	--	74,879	--	--

APPENDIX E: ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING IN THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET

Given the complexities of the International Affairs Budget, and the continually changing program foci and funding streams, this report will provide a “macro-vision” of Function 150 in terms of international exchange and training activity. Separating the varying budget accounts into three categories was the first step to this process. The three categories of budget accounts for this study are as follows:

- (1) Accounts that do provide exchange programming;
- (2) Accounts that do not provide exchange programming; and
- (3) Accounts that provide some funding for exchange programming. Included here are accounts which contain funding for programs that *might* contain international exchanges and training elements. For these programs, it is not necessarily clear how much of the appropriation is dedicated for such activities (due to lack of oversight, tracking mechanism).

ACCOUNTS THAT DO PROVIDE EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs’ exchange programs; Peace Corps; and Department of Defense, International Military Exchange Training program report their entire agency appropriation to the IAWG as funding for international exchanges and training.

The following table provides Function 150 appropriation amounts as well as those department and agency appropriation amounts reported to the IAWG as expenditures for exchanges and training. The slight discrepancies in the table below are most likely due to the results of rounding numbers, reporting in \$ millions vs. \$ thousands, and/or accounting errors.

FUNCTION 150: ANALYSIS

FY 2001 – ACCOUNTS THAT DO PROVIDE EXCHANGES AND TRAINING		
\$ in thousands		
FOREIGN OPERATIONS		
	Appropriation Amounts	Amounts Reported to IAWG
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	57,748	57,748
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE		
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	233,242	221,944
<i>Independent Agency</i>		
Peace Corps	267,275	267,007
TOTAL	558,265	546,699

ACCOUNTS THAT DO NOT PROVIDE EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The following table provides a list of appropriation accounts that do not support international exchanges and training. These accounts are primarily dedicated to administrative and operating expenses, technical assistance, loan subsidies, and other financial development funding.

FY 2001 – ACCOUNTS THAT DO NOT PROVIDE EXCHANGES AND TRAINING		
\$ in thousands		
FOREIGN OPERATIONS		
	Appropriation Amounts	Amounts Reported to IAWG
Title I - Export and Investment Assistance		
<i>Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im)</i>		
Export-Import Bank – Loan Subsidy	863,097	
Export-Import Bank – Administrative Expenses	63,801	
Export-Import Bank – Direct Loans, Negative Subsidies	(21,144)	
<i>Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)</i>		
Administrative Expenses for Credit & Insurance Programs	38,487	
Net Offsetting Collections	(268,167)	
Credit Funding – Direct & Guaranteed Loan Subsidies	23,947	
Title II – Bilateral Economic Assistance		
<i>U.S. Agency For International Development</i>		

FUNCTION 150: ANALYSIS

Micro and Small Enterprise Development – Subsidy	1,497	
Micro and Small Enterprise Development – Administrative Expenses	499	
Development Credit Program Subsidy – By Transfer	(4,989)	
Development Credit Program Subsidy – Appropriation	1,497	
Development Credit Program Administrative Expenses	3,991	
USAID Operating Expenses	543,160	
USAID Capital Investment Fund		
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	28,024	
<u>Department of State</u>		
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	699,002	
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA)	14,967	
<u>Department of the Treasury</u>		
Treasury Technical Assistance	5,987	
Debt Restructuring	447,014	
Title IV - Multilateral Economic Assistance		
<u>International Financial Institutions</u>		
Global Environment Facility	107,762	
International Development Association	773,295	
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	9,978	
Asian Development Fund	71,842	
African Development Fund	99,780	
African Development Bank	6,087	
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	35,700	
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	9,978	
Inter-American Investment Corporation	24,945	
International Fund for Agricultural Development	4,989	
MDB Arrears	(10,477)	
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	185,591	

FUNCTION 150: ANALYSIS

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE		
Department of State		
<i>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance:</i>	1,080,464	
<i>Other State Programs:</i>		
State Office of the Inspector General	29,891	
Representation Allowances	6,485	
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	15,433	
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	5,465	
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,309	
Repatriation Loans	1,192	
F.S. Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	(131,224)	
Other Programs		
International Trade Commission	50,129	
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,157	
Pacific Charter Commission		
Holocaust Assets Commission	(-1,400)	
AGRICULTURE & RELATED AGENCIES		
P.L. 480 Title II	835,159	
TOTAL	5,669,200	0

ACCOUNTS THAT MIGHT PROVIDE FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

Of the remaining appropriations within the International Affairs Budget, some do include funding for international exchanges and training, and several do report these funds to the IAWG. However, appropriations supporting larger programs may contain international exchanges and training elements, but may not be classified as exchanges or training programs.

The following table illustrates those accounts that might contain exchanges or training activities beyond those that are reported to the IAWG. The total represents a large “gray” area of funding that in all probability includes a substantial amount of unreported funding for international exchanges and training.

Please note that programs using monies from the Economic Support Fund (ESF), Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED), FREEDOM Support Act (FSA), and Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) are reported to the IAWG. However, these programs are reported by the sponsoring agency and are not reported specifically by the account managers. Many agencies report “unspecified” funding sources that may contain money from any number of these accounts. The Department of Defense’s Foreign Military Financing program does report to the IAWG. However, monies are reported as interagency transfers or foreign government funding, not as agency or department appropriations.

FY 2001 – ACCOUNTS THAT MIGHT PROVIDE FUNDING TO SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING \$ in thousands		
FOREIGN OPERATIONS		
	Appropriation Amounts	Amounts Reported to IAWG
Title I - Export and Investment Assistance		
Trade and Development Agency (TDA)	50,023	3,089
Title II - Bilateral Economic Assistance		
U.S. Agency for International Development		
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	1,050,881	
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, & Malaria	(100,000)	
Development Assistance (DA)	1,274,190	
International Disaster Assistance	229,340	
Transition Initiatives	49,890	
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance		
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	2,314,896	244
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (SEED)	674,338	12,112
Assistance for the Independent States (FSA/NIS)	808,218	114,524
Independent Agency		
Inter-American Foundation	12,147	
African Development Foundation	16,080	38
State Department		
Int'l Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	324,972	4,000
Andean Counterdrug Initiative		
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining & Related Programs (NADR)	310,914	1,869
Title III - Military Assistance		
Foreign Military Financing	3,568,373	
Peacekeeping Operations	126,721	
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE		
Department of State		
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	3,239,620	
Capital Investment Fund	96,787	

FUNCTION 150: ANALYSIS

Contributions for Int'l Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	844,139	
Contributions to Int'l Organizations	868,917	
The Asia Foundation	9,230	
Eisenhower Fellowship	873	499
Israeli Arab Exchange Program	---- ⁵⁴	354
East-West Center	13,470	13,470
National Endowment for Democracy	30,931	28
Broadcasting Board of Governors	459,627	1,044
LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION		
U.S. Institute of Peace	15,000	1,110
SUB-TOTAL	16,289,577	590,587
OTHER⁵⁵ (Inter-agency Transfers/Unspecified)		219,254
TOTAL	16,289,577	809,841

Another difficulty lies in the ability to distinguish between funds for larger programs that may contain exchange and training elements, and programs specifically designed as such. Most organizations do not filter out funds for training and exchange elements and do not consider large programs that may include some training and exchange activities as “training” or “exchange” programs. The CIPA account, for instance, contains major funding for UN Peacekeeping missions (see Findings for examples), most of which include extensive training activities. These funds, however, are not distinguished from the overall mission costs, and are not specifically described as “training” activities.

The discrepancies between the amounts appropriated to these accounts and the amounts reported to the IAWG can be explained in many different ways. The African Development Foundation, for example, receives an appropriation of over \$16 million. The reported amount of funding used for international exchange and training activities is only \$37,500. ADF is a grant-making organization that responds to proposals for African-led initiatives. The Foundation makes grants, loans, and loan guarantees to African private groups, associations, or other entities engaged in peaceful activities that enable the people of Africa to develop more fully. Therefore, the bulk of ADF’s base appropriation is used to fund the activities of other organizations in support of ADF’s mission. The Foundation’s international exchanges and training activities in FY 2001 included training for its partner NGOs in Africa, which was funded by the reported \$37,500.

Of note, in the above table, is the recently added Andean Counterdrug Initiative. While no funds were requested for FY 2001, the FY 2003 request is over \$730 million. The project is designed to send U.S.

⁵⁴ The Eisenhower Fellowship and the Israeli Arab Exchange program are aggregated in the International Affairs Function 150 Budget Justification. International Affairs Function 150 Budget Justification, 2002, U.S. Department of State, Under Secretary for Management, Bureau of Resource Management website: www.state.gov/m/rm/c6112.htm

⁵⁵ This amount is reported to the IAWG as inter-agency transfers, but is not attributable to a specific source. It is unknown whether or not these are Function 150 funds.

personnel to the region with the goal of, “... *providing advice, support, and **training** of human-rights vetted military units...*”⁵⁶ The IAWG hopes to include this program in future reports.

⁵⁶Testimony by Richard Armitage, Deputy Secretary of State before the U.S. Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control Washington, D.C., September 17, 2002.

APPENDIX F: APPROPRIATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET (FUNCTION 150)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

TITLE I: EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im)

This account supports the Ex-Im Bank's loan and guarantee programs to assist American businesses in increasing exports, thus stimulating economic growth and job creation in the United States.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)

OPIC's political risk insurance and loans help U.S. businesses of all sizes invest and compete in more than 140 emerging markets and developing nations worldwide. OPIC, a U.S. Government agency, does not receive direct appropriations, but instead is authorized to spend its own earnings. Therefore, OPIC operates on a self-sustaining basis, at no net cost to the American taxpayer. These earnings represent OPIC's contribution to the International Affairs Budget.

Trade and Development Agency (TDA)

TDA helps U.S. companies pursue overseas business opportunities, assists American firms in competing for development projects in emerging markets, and provides economic development assistance to low- and middle-income nations.

TITLE II: BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

**Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund (CSD)
Development Assistance (DA)⁵⁷**

These two accounts fund projects that promote the conditions for economic growth and stable democracies. They also fund programs in the areas of human health, basic education, population, and the environment. Efforts focused on fostering long-term sustainable development in the poorest countries can diminish the need for short-term, high-cost, crisis intervention.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA)

IDA supports emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance to victims of natural and manmade disasters. Funds also address humanitarian needs generated by complex emergencies as well as by natural disasters (providing temporary shelter, blankets, supplementary food, potable water, medical supplies, and agricultural rehabilitation aid).

Transition Initiatives (TI)

TI supports humanitarian programs that provide post-conflict assistance to victims of natural and manmade disasters; provides assistance to countries moving from war to peace, or civil conflict to national reconciliation; and initiates dialogue and action to prevent or mitigate conflict for countries at risk of civil disruption and violence.

USAID Development Credit Program (DCP)

This program consolidates the former Urban and Environmental Credit programs with the Micro and Small Enterprise Development programs and the former Development Credit Authority program. DCP allows USAID to use credit as a flexible development tool for a wide range of development purposes.

DCP permits USAID to substitute credit assistance (loans and loan guarantees) for grant assistance to achieve any of the economic development purposes authorized by the Congress in Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

USAID Operating Expenses (OE)

OE provides resources needed to maintain USAID's presence in key developing countries, continue to build the agency's information technology and financial management capabilities, and strengthen staff capabilities. OE covers the salaries, benefits, and other administrative costs associated with USAID programs worldwide, including those managed by USAID and financed through Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, the Support for Eastern European Democracy Act, the FREEDOM Support Act, and the Food for Peace Programs under P.L. 480 Titles I and II.

⁵⁷ For FY 2003, the Administration has proposed that DA and the CSD be merged into a single Development Assistance account.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the Inspector General includes salaries, expenses, and support costs of the Office of the Inspector General personnel in over 80 different countries.

Other Bilateral Economic Assistance

Economic Support Fund (ESF) (including International Fund for Ireland)

ESF supports the economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing financial assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy. USAID, with overall foreign policy guidance from the Department of State, implements most ESF-funded programs.

Assistance for East Europe and the Baltic States (SEED)

The Support for East European Democracy Act is the foundation for U.S. assistance to Eastern Europe and the Baltic States. SEED assistance is designed to aid those countries through their difficult passage to democracy and a market economy.

Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSA)

FSA supports selective increases to key economic and democratic reform programs, and includes funds for the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative (ETRI) to address the security implications of the economic crisis that adversely affected Russia and other NIS countries.

Independent Agencies

Peace Corps

The Peace Corps supports U.S. foreign policy goals by promoting mutual understanding between Americans and the people of developing nations, while providing technical assistance in education, health, the environment, small business development, and agriculture. The agency also responds to humanitarian crises and natural disasters through its Crisis Corps program.

Inter-American Foundation (IAF)

IAF, an independent agency, provides grants to local, self-help organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Grants are used to mobilize local resources by encouraging the private sector and other local donors to fund development. Funds are also devoted to local development projects in areas such as health, education, housing, the environment, and economic opportunity. IAF also produces and disseminates information on project results, lessons learned, and best practices.

African Development Foundation (ADF)

ADF fosters self-help and self-reliance at the community level in order to alleviate poverty and to promote sustainable development in Africa. ADF has a unique role among U.S. Government agencies in developing micro and small enterprises, fostering grassroots trade and investment, improving community-based resource management, and strengthening civil society in Africa.

Department of State

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

This account supports combating international narcotics trafficking and assists in establishing a U.S. civilian police contingency program for internationally authorized missions in which the U.S. Government wishes to participate. The INCLE request will combat narcotics trafficking through support for source country interdiction, eradication, and alternative development programs as well as providing material and logistical support for police and military counter-narcotics forces to intercept and block new smuggling routes and methods.

Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI)

A multi-year counterdrug assistance effort designed to sustain and expand programs funded by the FY 2000 Plan Colombia emergency supplemental. FY 2000 assistance to Plan Colombia was designed to reduce the supply of narcotics to the United States from Colombia, the Andean Ridge, and the region and to assist Colombia in overcoming its current economic and social problems.

As the second year of follow-on assistance to Plan Colombia, ACI will make a significant, immediate impact on the flow of narcotics out of the Andes. ACI will continue to support the following initiatives with Colombia: joint operations with the Colombian National Police's anti-narcotics unit (DIRAN); alternative development and assistance to internally displaced persons, maritime and aerial interdiction; the Colombian National Police's aerial eradication program; and human rights and judicial reform in Colombia.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

MRA supports the protection of refugees and conflict victims, the provision of basic necessities to sustain their life and health, the resolution of refugee problems through durable solutions, as well as supporting the costs of Refugee Admissions. The account includes administrative expenses.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

ERMA preserves the President's ability to respond to unforeseen and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, provides permanent authorization for this no-year appropriation.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR provides resources to support security-related foreign policy objectives of a broad range of U.S. national interests. NADR supports efforts in four major areas: nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, regional stability, and humanitarian assistance.

Department of the Treasury

Treasury Technical Assistance

This account supports Treasury advisors providing financial policy and management advice in high-priority transitional countries. This assistance contributes to the stability of the global financial system, as well as U.S. Government development objectives.

Debt Restructuring Program

This account is to cover the cost of reducing debt owed to the U.S. Government and regional multilateral development banks/international financial institutions (MDBs/IFIs), advance appropriations to cover the balance of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative costs, and continued implementation of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act.

TITLE III: MILITARY ASSISTANCE

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET encourages mutually beneficial relations and increased understanding between the U.S. and foreign militaries in furtherance of the goals of international peace and security. The IMET program provides training and education on a grant basis to foreign military and civilian personnel from over 125 countries.

Foreign Military Financing Program (FMF)

This account provides financing for Foreign Military Sales to selected countries. It promotes U.S. national security interests by enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, strengthening coalitions with friends and allies, and cementing strong foreign military relationships with the U.S. armed forces.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

This account provides voluntary support for international peacekeeping activities. PKO funds promote increased involvement of regional organizations in conflict resolution and help leverage support for multinational efforts where no formal cost sharing mechanism is available.

TITLE IV: MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)/International Financial Institutions (IFI)

(See FY 2003 budget presentation of the Department of the Treasury.)

MDBs/IFIs lend to and invest in developing economies and private sector enterprises in countries where risks are too high for private financing alone and where leverage is needed to spur private financing. MDBs/IFIs support U.S. foreign policy initiatives in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East and include the following:

Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Development, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), Ordinary Capital Account, Fund for Special Operations, Asian Development Bank, Asian Development Fund, African Development Bank, African Development Fund, European Bank for Reconstruction/Development, Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), and the Inter-American Investment Corporation.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

IO&P helps to address global challenges through international cooperation. Challenges include improving the health and welfare of mothers and children, feeding the malnourished, protecting the environment, providing safer air traffic, and promoting human rights, democracy, and the rule

of law. IO&P also provides basic necessities and services to women and children, especially those disadvantaged by war, disasters, extreme poverty, exploitation and violence. In addition, funds serve to promote democracy and humanitarian assistance worldwide.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES (CJS)

Department of State: Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP)

Worldwide Security Upgrades

This account is required for the recurring costs of security upgrades including enhancements in local guard services, physical security equipment and technical support, armored vehicles, American security personnel and training, emergency radio systems, perimeter security initiatives, and additional security professionals.

Capital Investment Fund

This account, together with Expedited Passport fees, supports the State Department's efforts to upgrade information technology and communications systems.

Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM)

This account supports Embassy security, construction, and maintenance and reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to protect U.S. Government personnel serving abroad, improve the security posture of facilities overseas, and correct serious deficiencies in the State Department's overseas facilities infrastructure.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (ECE)

This account funds many of the U.S. Government's international exchange activities, including the J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program; the International Visitor Program; and the Citizen Exchange Program, which makes possible highly leveraged two-way exchanges in cooperation with private organizations. Authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act, as amended, ECE activities build mutual understanding and strengthen relations between the United States and other countries.

Other State Programs

Office of the Inspector General

This account supports the activities of the Office of the Inspector General, including audits, investigations, and inspections of worldwide operations and programs of the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

Representation Allowances

This account provides funding to partially reimburse diplomatic and consular personnel for expenses of officials representing the United States abroad and before international organizations.

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

This account provides extraordinary protection for international organizations and foreign missions and officials in the United States.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS)

This account helps meet emergency requirements in the conduct of international affairs. EDCS funds support evacuations of American officials and citizens from areas of political unrest and natural disaster and pay rewards for information concerning international terrorism, narco-terrorism, and war crimes.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT)

This account funds the contract with AIT for economic and commercial services, cultural and information programs, and travel services for Americans and the people of Taiwan.

Repatriation Loans

This account provides emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad to return to the United States. They include travelers with no source of funds due to theft, illness, or accident, as well as Americans residing abroad caught in dangerous situations.

International Organizations

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)

This account represents the U.S. share of the expenses of the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations. United Nations peacekeeping operations directly serve the national interests of the United States by helping to support new democracies, lower the global tide of refugees, reduce the likelihood of unsanctioned interventions, and prevent small conflicts from growing into larger wars.

Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)

This account reflects the President's commitment to meet our international obligations in full and to maintain the financial stability of the United Nations and other international organizations. Membership in international organizations benefits the United States by building coalitions and pursuing multilateral programs, which advance U.S. interests.

Related Appropriations

The Asia Foundation

The Asia Foundation plays a unique and complementary role in advancing U.S. interests. Through its network of 13 field offices, the Foundation supports local groups and hands-on programs that build democratic institutions, develop progressive leadership, and advance vital policy reforms.

East-West Center

Established by Congress in 1960, the East-West Center promotes better relations and understanding between the United States and nearly 60 nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative programs of research, study, and training.

North-South Center

The Dante B. Fascell North-South Center serves as a catalyst for change and promotes better relations among the United States, Canada, and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Center conducts programs of research, public outreach, education, training, and cooperative study in support of market-based economic development and effective democratic governance.

National Endowment for Democracy (NED)

The National Endowment for Democracy is a nonprofit corporation created to strengthen democratic institutions and processes around the world. NED makes grants for programs in such areas as labor, open markets, political party development, human rights, and civic education through numerous U.S. organizations.

Eisenhower/Israeli Arab Exchange Programs

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program promotes international understanding by bringing emerging leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom-designed professional programs. Similarly, the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program fosters mutual understanding by enabling Israeli Arabs to study and conduct research in the United States.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

International Broadcasting Operations (IBO) and Broadcasting to Cuba

This account provides funding to continue all U.S. Government non-military international broadcasting operations consolidated by the International Broadcasting Act of 1994 and now under the auspices of the independent Broadcasting Board of Governors.

Broadcasting Capital Improvements

This account enhances program delivery and technical support and funds maintenance repairs and improvements to the Broadcasting Board of Governors' worldwide network.

Other Agencies

International Trade Commission (ITC)

The ITC makes determinations with respect to unfair trade practices in import trade, as well as import injury investigations and intellectual property-based investigations.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

This Commission adjudicates the claims of American nationals arising out of the nationalization, expropriation, or other taking of their property by foreign governments.

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture

P.L. 480 Title II

This law authorizes grants by which the U.S. Government pays the cost of commodities and transportation to needy countries for food assistance. Although requested by the Department of Agriculture, P.L. 480 Title II is administered by USAID.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION

United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

The U.S. Institute of Peace helps strengthen the nation's capacity to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts.